NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2479.]

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper :—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper :—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper :—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c. :—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream :—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the grose, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick shirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Jamaica Rum & Martinique Molasses.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

42 Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, high 4th proof and sweet flavoured.
38 Hogsheads Martinique Retailing MOLASSES.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

Extract from an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief, support, employment, and removal of the Poor."

SECTION 15.—*And be it further enacted* That in case any Tavern-keeper, Innholder, Victualler, or any other person whomsoever, inhabitant in any town within this State, shall entertain or keep in his or her house, any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing, to the President of the Town-Council, such persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars, for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town.

By Order of the Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 3, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this Town, offers for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on Broad and Union-streets.—For pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded but by few.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Newport, 6th of 10th mo. 1809.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ELIZABETH INGRAHAM, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct 6, 1809

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

THE Creditors of *Jacob Smith* of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON MARTIN, at his Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by G. W. MARTIN. at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

SALT, CROCKERY WARE, & COAL.

NOW Landing on Gardner's Wharf, from the Ship UNION, just arrived from LIVERPOOL,
3000 Bushels of coarse Liverpool SALT.
23 Crates and 7 hhds. of Crockery WARE.
12 Chaldrons COAL.

For Sale on liberal terms, by
EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE new, staunch, elegant Brig TELEGRAPH, NATHANIEL BISHOP, Master, intended as a regular Packet, having superb accommodations for Passengers, will sail by the 15th of October —For Freight or Passage, apply to CHARLES W. TILLINGHAST, or the Master on board, South end, Providence, or of JOHN BAKER, Newport.

September 30, 1809.

FIVE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

In the South part of the Town of Newport.

THREE Lots. 48 feet by 72. bounded southerly on Young-street, and westerly on Lands of Capt. John Price.—*Also*, Two other Lots 48 by 72 feet each, fronting on a new street to be laid out, called Denison-street, and bounded southerly on the above described Lots. and westerly on Lands of J. Denison.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy.—Apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved, All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership.—Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family —*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

Wanted to Freight Immediately,

TWO Vessels from 125 to 150 Tons each, to carry COAL to New-York and Philadelphia.—Apply at the Clerk's Office of the Rhode-Island Coal Company, in Portsmouth.

October 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Leon Chappotin*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Gentleman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct 6, 1809

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Stephen Jaquays*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep Sec'ry.*

Newport, October 6, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170. *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and File, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Putna, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also* 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.

George W. Martin,

No. 2, *CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,*

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church-street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Also just received, 50 bbls. Alexandria fresh Flour; 2000 wt. first quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 gross Corks: superior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*
R. MALBONE, }

Newport Sept. 1 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198. in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 27th of August, received at New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 19.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. General the Earl of Chatham, K. B. dated

Head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half past one, P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Danube passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and, ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept, as they passed, a most tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place; Gen. Monnet returned for answer that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed, without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke, in front of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 38th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Park opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment, in front of Major Gen. Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Col. Long, Adjutant-General, and Capt. Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and despatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particular his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lt. Cols. Walsh and Offerey, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General-Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the

uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Colonel Fyres, aided by Lt. Col. D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-Gen. M Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must beg leave to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that besides the number killed, which were considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

FROM HOLLAND—OFFICIAL.

AUGUST 24.

The Gazette contains another letter from Lord Chatham, dated the 18th, in which he announces the surrender of Zierickzee and Bowerhaven, Schowen and Duiveland:—He also encloses General Monnet's return of the garrison of Flushing, amounting to 5803.—His Lordship adds, that the enemy's force opposed to him in Walcheren might be computed at 9000 men.

AUGUST 25. Letters from Flushing, of the 18th, state, that the State-house, a large church, and a great part of the town had been destroyed, that most of the English ships had proceeded up the Scheldt; that ten French ships of the line, 15 frigates, and about 50 gun-boats, were beyond Fort Lillo.

Despatches from Lord Chatham to the 20th have been received.—About 5000 men were left in Walcheren, under Gen. Fraser; the rest had landed on South-Beveland; the whole fleet had assembled off Batha; and great preparations were making for the attack of Fort Lillo.

[FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.]

ANTWERP, AUG. 17. Reinforcements, to the amount of 800 men, arrive here daily; the lines of Steinbergen and low grounds of Bergen, are inundated. General Gratien's corps (6000) has returned to Holland; and the Westphalian troops are advancing to it, by forced marches.

PARIS AUG. 1. The troops from Versailles and Paris, are concentrating in Picardy, and will march where danger calls them.

ROTTERDAM, AUG. 4. General Chambarlhac occupies the left of the Scheldt, with a strong army. He can easily pass to the right, as he acts in concert with Ad. Quies-Missessy. A great number of troops are on the march for the defence of Antwerp.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 29.

Royal Decree respecting Americans.

Louis Napoleon, &c. &c. "Until further orders, our decree of the 30th June, (No. 1.) respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom shall be repealed: and every thing relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted.—Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off."

[☞ *The residue of this decree is merely ministerial, directing that the proper officers should inform American captains thereof, and to transmit the papers of such as they shall deem admissible.*]

Of Gen. Armstrong.

LONDON, AUG. 22.—A vessel has just arrived in the river from Holland; bringing letters to the 15th inst.—They confirm the report of the ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ARMSTRONG AT AMSTERDAM FROM PARIS; and that the Enterprize had been ordered by him to proceed on a cruize to warn American vessels not to enter the ports of France and Holland.

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. speak of the probability of a Decree, interdicting all communication with the United States. The decree of the King of Holland, respecting American commerce, had excited great uneasiness.

FROM DENMARK—

We learn that the Danish Government will not for the present, licence any more privateers; and that the American ships lately taken will be liberated, as it is intended to encourage neutral trade as much as possible, in consequence of the great distress felt for the want of colonial produce.

FRANCE. PARIS, AUGUST 12.

French Official.

The following intelligence has been received in the THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

"VIENNA JULY 30. The 9th corps of the army [Bernadotte's] has been disbanded; the Prince who commanded it having gone to use the waters. The glory of carrying the village of Wagram, in the battle of that name, is due to Marshal Oudinot's corps.

The House of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry 12 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legions, making in the whole 310 000 men; 150 battalions militia (Landwhers) commanded by ancient officers, exercised 10 months; 40,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, and 50,000 horse artillery, and miners, composing in the whole from 5 to 600 000 men. With this force the house of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if ever her whole force were united. But her armies are notwithstanding reduced to one-fourth of her original strength, while the French army has been increased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

In the castle of Gratz twenty pieces of ordnance have been found.

The castle of Sachenborg, situated on the frontiers of the Tyrol, has surrendered to Gen. Rusco.

The Duke of Dantzic has entered Tyrol with 25,000 men. He has occupied Eofers, and disarmed all the inhabitants; he must by this time be at Inspruck.

Gen. Thielman has entered Dresden.

The Duke of Abrantes is in Bayreuth, and has pushed his advanced guard to the frontiers of Bohemia."

French and Austrian Affairs.

GERMANY. HAMBURG, AUG. 10.

We learn, that the Archduke Charles has been removed from the command of the Austrian armies; that Prince John of Lichtenstein succeeds him; and that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the Armistice in 15 days:—*French article.*

MORAVIA, AUG. 1. We learn, that the Archduke Charles, owing to bad health, has resigned the command of the army; and that the Prince of Lichtenstein has taken it, *ad interim.*—*Austrian article.*

LONDON, AUG. 23. It is now said, that Austria positively gave notice on the 3d August, that the Armistice should cease in 15 days; and that the Archduke Charles had addressed the Austrian army on resigning its command; and spoken in the highest terms of Prince John of Lichtenstein, his successor. Some of the London papers have denounced Charles as a weak man; led by a cabal of Generals; and that the Prince of Lichtenstein is one of the most able men in Europe. We shall not copy such inconsistencies.

An appeal to arms has once more been resolved upon by Austria. An official communication announcing the change of the Austrian Commander in chief; and of the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks, rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning.—*The Day.*

A Moniteur states, that the conscription for 1811 and 1812 has been ordered to be immediately enforced. If this be true, little doubt can remain of the continuance of the war.

AUGUST 28. The Austrian army it is said has been augmented to 350 000 men; and is posted along the Morava, in Moravia.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between the French and Austrians was repeated yesterday; and that Prince Stohremberg had acknowledged the receipt of private letters on the subject.

PARIS AUGUST 8. Munich letters of the 21st July, state, that the Austrians have formed an entrenched camp on the White Mountains, near Prague, in Bohemia; to which the army will retreat in case peace should not be concluded. Prague is provisioned for six months.

PER CONTRA.

Paris letters of the 17th, state that Peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th August.—Accounts from Vienna to the 12th, (two days later) positively assert that no such event had taken place.—☞ *Had such an event occurred, the guns on the coast of France would have announced it with a voice of thunder.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, OCT. 4.

MR. ERSKINE on Monday presented his letters of recal and took leave of the President: and Mr. JACKSON was yesterday presented to him.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 4.

We lay the following extract before our readers as we received it.

"Mr. Erskine positively acknowledges the authenticity of the instructions we have seen published, and expressly and unequivocally admits, that he has departed from them—He explicitly declares that the arrangement was *provisional*, and founded upon an expectation and *understanding* of what would be the course of measures which would be adopted by Congress.—He also declares, the British government have undoubtedly a right to disavow the agreement: and they have done every thing that became an honorable nation to prevent any evil consequences arising to the citizens of this country from trusting that the terms of the agreement would be fulfilled.

'He expects to justify his conduct to his own government, by being able to shew, that he had *received* the recognitions required by Mr. Canning in their *spirit*. In regard to the knowledge of the executive here as to Mr. Erskine's instructions—he at different distinct times said "that he had *communicated* his instructions"—being asked if he had *shewn his instructions* to the executive, he said he had not, but that he communicated their "nature and extent."

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, OCT. 10.

The blunder in the papers respecting the capture of Archangel, is corrected by accounts from thence.

A letter dated at Archangel, 7th August, mentions, "An American brig arrived here last night from Bergen, coast of Norway, informs, that upwards of twenty American vessels had been sent in there and condemned without the least shadow of justice. But two American vessels had arrived at Petersburg."

Yesterday morning, the new Minister from Spain, left this city for the seat of government—where, no doubt, he will meet with a favorable reception.

It is principally owing to the exertions of this gentleman, we learn, that the American property under detention in Spain, has been liberated. Thirty-seven thousand dollars, the amount of the cargo of one ship that had been condemned, has already been received by a democratic house in this city, who has not heretofore been very friendly to the patriotic cause of that country. This generosity of the Spaniards, (though no more than an act of justice) we hope, will induce certain characters in this city, to be more sparing of their epithets against that nation, by branding them with the opprobrious name of *the Spanish banditti*.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1809.

In the Mercury of the 16th ult. we published a very spirited sketch of the character of CHARLES JAMES FOX, and we now insert, as no unfit companion to it, a portraiture of EDMUND BURKE executed with equal ability. These two productions have been ascribed to the celebrated Sir JAMES M'INTOSH. They are certainly not unworthy of his reputation. In vigour of conception, and richness of colouring, they are indeed, scarcely inferior to GRATTAN'S splendid delineation of the elder PITT'S character.

CHARACTER OF BURKE.

MR. BURKE is dead. He is beyond the reach of public regard and hatred; and those who persecuted, and those who loved him, may weep alike for the loss of a victim, and a friend.

He was for so many years engaged in public life; so long the most conspicuous and interesting figure; that with respect to him every mode of description has been exhausted; every talent viewed in every light; every virtue either lavished or withheld; and so universally, though variously, did he touch the passions of mankind, that all who spoke of him, or heard of him, became parties in the decision upon his character, and entertained a host of adverse or partial feelings, enemies at once to truth, and evidences to the magnitude of the subject.

His private qualities, as an acquaintance, a companion, and a friend, are said to be most useful, gratifying, and endearing. His manners, like his wit, were ever playful. The naked charms of virtue and of truth, received innumerable and unstudied ornaments, from a conversation pure in all its vivacity, though unconscious of its influence over every description of hearers, who had taste or dispositions to be delighted or improved.

The genius of Mr. Burke was full of splendour; it was the reflection of lights from every quarter of the material and intellectual universe. His eyes shot through the depths of science, and ascertained the wanderings, or enlarged the limits of conjecture. His fancy, rich and bright, infinite in its variety, and intoxicating with its beauty, furnished copious and striking images, to illustrate and familiarize the operations of a reasoning power, otherwise too profound for common apprehension. His eloquence, convincing, persuasive, terrible when it assaulted, irresistible when it soothed, dignified in its rapidity, polished in its vehemence, diffuse without being languid, concise, on occasion, without being obscure, never failed to agitate the fierce, or to interest the milder passions. A spirit of divine morality breathed through him; and however our opinions may differ upon the actual effects of his words and writings, it is no great exercise of candour to suppose that his intentions were pure. His immense stores of knowledge, were, in general, drawn forth to promote, or to resist some practical object, and he forced upon us the necessity of appreciating all human intelligence, by the good or evil to which it is directed. The sensibility of his heart was exquisite, and ever alive; more rapid than the flights of his imagination—infinitely too rapid, and, at times perhaps too strong for his reason it often turned against the latter, the strength it occasionally received from both. Always engaged in the contemplation of mighty objects, he knew, that although his objects were mighty, his instruments must be men. In order to make the constitution what he could approve, and the empire what he wished, he united with a parliamentary party, which appeared the most respectable and effectual means of accomplishing these ends; but in attempting to render party his instrument, he became himself, for a time, the instrument of party; and his detection of that system upon the new turn of affairs in Europe (the act of his life which has been the most unpopular) ought to vindicate his principles, though the consequences of it may arraign his judgment.

In our imperfect nature the superiority of one man to another is no more than a partial superiority. One towering faculty, in the composition of an individual, bears down and casts a shade upon the rest; in conduct it obstructs their use, as in comparison it extinguishes their lustre. Mr. Burke's miscarriages in the world of politics, though not proportioned to the grandeur of his undertakings, have been more than proportioned to those incurred by ordinary men, in the ordinary level of human character. His fertile mind nourished every subject on which he thought, into a vast creation, multiform, rich in realities, in images, and in conjectures; much of it fluctuating and fugitive, complex in its materials, boundless in its dimensions, and new to its author. More secure, but far less elevated, their lot, in whom there is little of invention to suggest, and nothing of imagination to delude; whose ideas do not multiply into clogs upon their judgment, but leave it, through an empty region, a free and inglorious path! Where these, and such men as these, have to manage only their respective atoms, Mr. Burke, in his luxuriance, had to wield a universe—and to say that he failed, is to say that he was not a God.

Some weeds of prejudice sprung up with his opinions: a mist of superstition hung over him, which obscured important truths, and raised a multitude of illusory forms: his fancy associated other subjects with these: and his zeal committed them, so infected, to the world. The rest of mankind saw truth and falsehood in colours less strong than Mr. Burke, though perhaps more minutely accurate. All those whose cold and shallow mediocrity was incapable either of sympathizing with his sensibilities, or of fathoming his deductions, made his greatness a reproach to him, and ridiculed his intellect for being superior to their own. Some philosophers, also, of that malignant school which affects the absence of feeling to disguise its perversion, joined in a league of abusive controversy: and madness and despotism were common themes of invective, against one of the wisest and the best of men.

Upon the whole, we must impute to Mr. Burke some of the evils we have suffered, but posterity may reap unmixed advantage from his works. He combined the greatest talents of the greatest men, and his judgment was over-matched, not by the abilities of others, but by his own. He roused, by a wound, the sleeping tyger of Democracy, and provoked, and almost justified, his devastations. Had he lived in the most despicable age, his genius would have exalted it: had he lived in the most tranquil age, his conduct might have disturbed it. He has left a space that will not soon be filled. He described a grand, but irregular course; his meridian was more tolerable than his descending ray: but the heat with which he scorched us will soon be no longer felt, while the light which he diffused will shine upon us forever.

The following explanation of the Baltimore news from Spain, published in the last Mercury, is copied from the New-York Gazette, of the 7th inst. and is said to have been derived from an authentic source:—

"No battle could have been fought near Seville, even if the whole English and Spanish armies under Wellesley, Cuesta, and Vanegas, had been destroyed, as the army of reserve can defend the passes of Sierra Morena, for a considerable time; and till the French force them, they cannot approach Seville.—If the battle had taken place any where near the Tagus, it would be known in Gibraltar in three days at furthest.—A skirmish took place near the bridge of Del Arzobispo, on the Tagus, about the 13th of August, between an advanced body of the French and Bassecour's division, who at first suffered, but were relieved by the Duke of Albuquerque, at the head of three regiments of cavalry, and the French driven back.—General Cuesta had demanded several times, within 4 or 5 months from the Junta, that he might be permitted to give up the command of the army, on account of his extreme old age and ill health, originating from too great fatigue. He has now a seat at the General Junta, where his talents and patriotism will be very useful to his suffering country. Several Members of the Junta had returned to their provinces, their term of service having expired: and two or three obnoxious Members had been obliged to resign.

"Romana had been recalled, partly on account of his having behaved too violently in Asturias, and interfering with the privileges of the Asturians, and to make way for the Count de Norona, Captain-General of Gallicia and the conquerer of Ney, at St. Payic, who now commands the Northern army. Sir Arthur Wellesley has received the command of Cuesta's army, by the desire of the army and nation.—The Spanish General retired at Algeziras, is Castanos. The Junta have declared the embassy to the United States, next in rank to that of England. Mr. Erving, our Charge des Affairs, is in high credit with them."

No complete returns have been received of the election in Maryland. From what is stated in the Baltimore Federal Republican of the 5th inst. it would appear that the democrats had succeeded in the election. That state is said to have been disgraced by the conduct of certain influential democrats previous to the election.—"The officers of the state government formed themselves into clubs with the most notorious demagogues; each allotting to himself the portion of electioneering drudgery to which he thought himself most competent." "The attorney-general moved about from county to county

declaiming in favor of the party which gave him his office." Even the Governor was reported "to have pronounced electioneering harangues from the ſtumps of Talbot." And that Gen. Smith "had travelled about to beg for votes for Senator of the United States."

The Baltimore Gazette of the 6th inſt. ſtates, that the democrats will have a majority in the Maryland houſe of delegates of 4.

Battle of Wagram.—The laſt London papers received at New-York furniſh the Auſtrian Official Account of the battle of Wagram, dated from the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, July 29th. It contains no material facts of which the public have been uninformed, excepting theſe :—that the Auſtrian forces who were in the field on that day, did not exceed 100,000 men ; whereas the French were computed at 180 000, and that on the 11th July, near the cloſe of the day, in the hotteſt of the action, and when both armies were, for the moſt part, drawn up by facing one another, a formal conference took place ; and the repoſe, which each army ſeemed to require after eight days unremitted toil, was agreed on, as ſtated in the Armiſtice.

PIUS VII.

How poor is he who relies on great men's favors ! Poor Pope Pius the ſeventh, has been conducted from Rome through the interior of France, like a criminal culprit.—When this man was adminiſtering to the ambition of Bonaparte, by conſecrating his uſurpation of the French crown at Paris, and Napoleon was laviſhing his flatteries and "FOOL'S OIL" upon his holineſs, how little could the latter have thought that in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time as five years, he would be deſpoiled by that very Bonaparte of all his ſpiritual and temporal power ! One fact, however, tends to prove that Pius himſelf was not devoid of ambition and wordly affections ; for he bore many buffetings of the ſpirit with much meekneſs of temper, and never excommunicated the Emperor until Napoleon had deſpoiled him of his temporal poſſeſſions.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. THEODORE DEHON, of this town, in the College of New-Jerſey, at Princeton.

The Baltimore Whig, a democratic paper, of the 7th inſt. ſays—"I am ſorry to ſtate, there is too much reaſon to fear Mr. Armſtrong's negociation has failed."

An election has juſt terminated in Delaware State. The majority of the legiſlature is again federal. Democracy made great exertions.

Fever at Charleston.—The Board of Health of that City, reported on the 27th ult. 2 new caſes of yellow fever, and no deaths.—On the 28th, no new caſes, and 1 death.

Capt. Stacy, arrived at Marblehead, from Gion, in Spain, reports that an American ſhip, brig and ſchooner, which had put into St. Andero, were ſeized by the French, and the maſters and crews impriſoned.

RUSSIAN DECREE.

A new commercial Edict was publiſhed at St. Peterſburgh on the 14th June laſt, and has been tranſmitted to this country by the American Conſul there :—It ordains that every Captain ſhall prove his veſſel to be neutral property, by the paſſport, bill of ſale, log-book, charter-party, bill of lading, his own declaration, and a certificate of the origin of the goods : and in caſe of failure of any of theſe documents, he ſhall immediately leave port : —That if the cargo of any neutral veſſel ſhall be found to be the production of an enemy's country, it ſhall be confiſcated : and if ſuch goods amount to more than half of the cargo, the ſhip alſo ſhall be confiſcated :—That if the officers and crew of any neutral ſhip ſhall be compoſed of more than one-third natives of a hoſtile country, or ſhall have no muſter-roll on board, ſhe ſhall be confiſcated :—That if any papers ſhall be diſcovered to be forged, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be confiſcated and the maſter puniſhed as a forger :—That when two ſets of papers are found on board, of different import, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be detained, and on failure to juſtify the correctneſs or neceſſity of ſuch papers, the veſſel and cargo ſhall be confiſcated :—That every ſhip not built by a friendly power, unleſs bought previouſly to the declaration of war, ſhall be confiſcated with the cargo :—That if the Maſter or Captain ſhall be a native of a hoſtile country, though he have the paſſport of a friendly power, his veſſel and cargo ſhall be confiſcated, unleſs he prove that he became the ſubject of a neutral power previous to the declaration of war.

Cure of Consumption.

Dr. Dinmore, of Waſhington City, is a Correſpondent of the London Monthly Magazine. In a late contribution to that popular miſcellany, he ſtates an extraordinary inſtance, in his own perſon, of recovery from what appeared to be the very laſt ſtage of ſwift decline, originally produced by a very ſevere cold.—Himſelf and his brother phyſicians having given up every hope of cure, he threw away his medicines, and reſolved to gratify his appetite for Philadelphia Porter, which had been to him a prohibited article. Finding that it revived him, he increaſed the quantity to a bottle a day, the conſequence of which was the rapid and finally total diſappearance of every pulmonary ſymptom.

Freeman's Journal.

A letter from the American Conſul at St. Peterſburg, dated the 30th July, mentions, that moſt of the American veſſels bound there have been captured by the Danes, and that only two had arrived.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

MR. PITT's MONUMENT.

The Monument to be erected in the Guildhall of London, is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. This exquiſite piece of ſculpture is the production of Mr. G. Bubb, of Grafton Street, Fitzroy ſquare.—The Maſſy ſubſtance on which the figures in this compoſition are placed, is intended to repreſent the Iſland of Great-Britain, and the ſurrounding waves.—On an elevation, in the centre of the Iſland, Mr. Pitt appears in his robes, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the attitude of a Senatorial orator. At the wings, on the immediate fore-ground, two erect ſtatues characterize his abilities : with national energy, which is embodied, and riding on a ſymbol of the ocean in the lower centre, they aſſiſt to deſcribe, alluſively, the effects of his adminiſtration. *Minerva* is on his right, overcoming anarchy, thereby ſecuring internal repoſe to the country. *Mercury* on his left, as the repreſentative of *Commerce* and the patron of policy. To deſcribe the unprecedented *ſplendour of ſucceſs* which crowned the Britiſh navy, while Mr. Pitt was Miniſter, the lower part of the monument is occupied by a ſtatue of *Britannia* ſeated triumphantly on a *Seahorſe*—in her left hand is the uſual emblem of naval power, and her right graſps a thunderbolt, which ſhe is prepared to hurl at the enemies of our country.

As the place aſſigned in Guildhall for the monument of Mr. Pitt is immediately oppoſite to that erected to the memory of the illuſtrious Lord Chatham, the artiſt has taken care ſo to conſtruct the pedeſtal, mouldings, breadth, elevation, and architectural parts of his deſign, that, in the point of dimenſion and outline, it may ſerve as a companion to the monument already executed to the father of the illuſtrious William Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, of the 25th of July—received in London Aug. 9.

"The news is known, that the Emperor has declared to the American Ambaſſador that he would not enter into a treaty until the United States declared war againſt England ; thus probably a war between France and America."

The Britiſh papers aſſert poſitively that our Ambaſſador to the French Government is at Amſterdam. The object of his viſit is not abſolutely ſtated, but is incimated to be to endeavour to prevent a further amount of American property from ſwelling the aggregate of French ſequeſtration. His view however, may alſo be to ſeek a paſſage to his own country, or a ſafe conveyance for important deſpatches. He has undoubtedly failed in the demands in behalf of American rights that he was directed to make on the Emperor Napoleon. Letters on the ſubject may be momently expected at Waſhington.

Bos. Palladium.

DIED.—At Middletown, (on this Iſland) Mr. *SAMUEL MANCHESTER*, in the 50th year of his age.

—In this town on Thurſday laſt, Mr. *JAMES CLARKE*, in the 35th year of his age. His funeral will be to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine ſervice, from his late dwelling-houſe in William-ſtreet, which his relations and friends are requeſted to attend without a further invitation.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Canton, Winſlow, St. Bartholomews : Sloop Ahely, Sturges, Boſton.

CLEARED,

Schooner Juno, Hammond, Wilmington : do. Sukey, Hallet, Boſton : Paragon, Hunnings, Edenton : do. Mount-Vernon, Shove, Philadelphia : ſloop Betſey, Gifford, ditto : do. Rover, Phillips. Wilmington : do. Polly & Nancy Gardner, Alexandria : do. Golden Age, Earl, New-York : do. Fame, Walden, ditto : do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto : do. Polly, Bennett, St. Jago de Cuba.

The brig Hiram, Devens, of this port, arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, in 80 days from the Iſland of Majorca, and 63 from Gibraltar, laden with 155 pipes of brandy.

The ſhip Franklin, Cozzens, of this port, was ſpoken Sept. 14, lat. 44, 24, long. 39, 42, 25 days from Ireland, for this port.

Sept. 18, lat. 24, long. 63, was ſpoken the ſchooner Mohawk, Bretton, 12 days from Norfolk for St. Bartholomews.

The brig Eagle, Billington, of this port, was at Gibraltar Auguſt 28th, having juſt arrived from New-York, and waiting orders.

READING-ROOM.

THE Subſcribers to the *Reading-Room*, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, are informed, that the Room is opened every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M till 9 o'clock P. M.—A few more Subſcribers will be admitted.

October 14, 1809.

MARSHALL's LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

GENTLEMEN who wiſh copies of this work : and Subſcribers in Newport and its vicinity, who have not completed their ſets, are once more requeſted to apply to *L. ROUSMANIERE*, Bookſeller, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, who is ſole Agent in Newport, for the Subſcriber. C. P. WAYNE.

October 7, 1809.

EDUCATION.

ELEAZER TREVETT's Evening School commenced on Monday, the 18th inſtant.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Oct. 17, 1809, *in front of Mr.* TOWNSEND's *Coffee-House, at* XI *o'clock A. M.*

2 Hogſheads TOBACCO.
10 Cheſts Hyſon-ſkin TEA.
5 Do. Campoy Ditto.
5 Do. Souchong Ditto.
17 Bags COFFEE.
21 Bolts Ruſſia DUCK.
2 Boxes Havanna white SUGAR.

Terms liberal, and made known at time and place of Sale.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport. Oct. 14. 1809.

The Progreſſive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt current prices, a conſtant ſupply of Rye, and Indian Corn ; Rye and Indian Meal ; and Flour of the moſt approved brands.—An extenſive aſſortment of Groceries and Liquors, among which are 10 Hogſheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum ; 20 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy ; 20 quarter-caſks Sherry Wine ; 20 boxes Chocolate ; 20 boxes Raiſins—Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the cheſt or leſs quantity.—1600 buſhels Exuma Salt, of a ſuperior quality ; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do. ; 500 ditto Turks-Iſland Do. ; 500 ditto Bonaviſta Do.—*Alſo*, A quantity of well-ſeaſoned merchantable Boards.—*Juſt received*, 5 pipes Gin ; 5 hogſheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits ; 6 cheſts Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor ; 1000 wt. Cheeſe, 200 Meal bags ; 8 crates and 2 hogſheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Caſh will be given.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company, in poſſeſſion, will have the goodneſs to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of

Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-ſtreet, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, conſiſting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Alſo*, 600 wt. Cheeſe, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for family uſe ; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco ; Likewiſe freſh Flour by the barrel.

They tranſact Commiſſion buſineſs. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmoſt exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

Chriſtopher R. Greene,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, That he has taken a very commodious Store, three doors weſt of the Great Bridge, where he tranſacts buſineſs as an AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT.—This central ſtand is very eligible for ſales at Auction ; and Goods depoſited for private Sale, will be particularly attended to.

CASH advanced on Conſignments, and no perſonal exertions ſpared to give ſatisfaction to his employers.

Providence, (R. I) October 13, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, *BROAD STREET, BOSTON.*

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general aſſortment Britiſh Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boſton, and comprifing a large amount of Woollen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto ſcarce and prohibited.—In particular, juſt received from Scotland, a handſome variety plain and fancy Muſlins of all deſcriptions.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale a ſmall FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (moſtly meadow,) ſituated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at preſent occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered ; and a two-ſtory Dwelling Houſe, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indiſputable title will be given—Poſſeſſion may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated HOUSE and Lot, in Thames ſtreet, next north but one of the Brick-Market—The Lot is 52 feet front, and 535 feet back, with a large yard, and an excellent garden, and a good well of water which is never dry. The Houſe is large and convenient, and in compleat repair, and is a moſt excellent ſtand for a public houſe, having two large and convenient ſtables, Coach and Chaiſe Houſes, and a ſhed upwards of 100 feet long. Alſo for ſale, a number of well-broke Chaiſe and Coach Horſes, ſecond-hand Chaiſes and Gigs, with plated harneſs: The above property will be ſold at a great bargain. For terms, apply to THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

TAKEN UP

IN Narraganſett Bay, an Oak BOAT.—The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.—Apply to

JOSEPH NORTHUP.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *Samuel B. Allen*, of Prudence, in the county of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Secry.*

Newport. Sept. 29, 1809.

ATTENTION !

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

THE Company will parade in *Waſhington-Square* on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inſt at half paſt One o'clock P. M. in compleat uniform, with arms and accoutrements. A punctual attendance is expected.—The Roll to be called preciſely at half paſt One o'clock.

BENJAMIN FRY, *Captain.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

THE Schooner ELIZA, JOSEPH NORTHAM Maſter, 95 Tons burthen, will ſail on the 23d inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board at Langley's Wharf, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct 14, 1809

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut :—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good griſt mill and ſaw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and conſiſts of mowing, ploughing, paſturing, wood and timber land ; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living ſprings. There are on the premiſes a very neat, convenient Dwelling Houſe, barn and other out-houſes entirely new, and nearly finiſhed ; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door ; a thrifty young orchard juſt beginning to bear, and an old one ſomewhat decayed.

Two Farms in the firſt ſociety in Hartland, pleaſantly ſituated about one mile ſouth of the Meeting-Houſe, and within 20 miles of Hartford : one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one ſtory houſe, with two chimnies, well finiſhed, and convenient for two families : three barns, out-houſes, &c. all in good repair ; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and paſturing, and 50 of wood ; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a ſmall one ſtory farm-houſe, barn and orchard ; well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland ; well watered and under good improvement. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

Three Farms pleaſantly ſituated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the ſettlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two ſtory houſe and barn, and three flouriſhing young orchards ; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one ſtory Houſe, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay ; and one of about 90 acres, with a one ſtory houſe, barn, and a young orchard ; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. Theſe Farms are well watered, well fenced, and ſuitably proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland ; and will be ſold ſeparately or together, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

Alſo one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a Houſe and barn ; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and long credit given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe, on the payment of annual intereſt.

The Subſcriber alſo offers for ſale, an eligible and convenient ſtand for a Tavern and ſtore, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road ; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the ſame diſtance from Stafford ſprings ; lately occupied as a Tavern and ſtore by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman ; conſiſting of a neat, ſpacious well finiſhed Houſe and ſtore, two barns, one entirely new and large, having ſufficient ſtabling, and every neceſſary accommodation for a tavern ; about three acres of land, including a garden, with conſiderable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Alſo, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above ſtand.

Alſo, One hundred thouſand acres of Land, in New Connecticut ; part of which lays in the flouriſhing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelſon, and Rootſtown ; ſettled from thirty to ſixty families in each town. Theſe towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, griſt mills and ſaw mills ; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is ſituated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in ſeveral tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not ſurveyed into lots, and which the ſubſcriber will ſell either by the whole townſhip or tract, or by any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unſettled towns and tracts, will be conſiderably leſs than thoſe towns which are ſettling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchaſe, the advantage of a firſt choice but alſo will ſecure to them, the riſe in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the moſt liberal terms given to purchaſers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Eſq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

THE Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of BENJAMIN HICKS, late of Newport, deceaſed, having given bonds according to law for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment forthwith, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted, are requeſted to bring in their claims to the Subſcribers, or either of them at either of their dwellings.

THOMAS WICKHAM,
STEPHEN CARROONE.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Elizabeth Haddy*, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

ANTHONY V. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. MURPHEY, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, who was duly appointed Executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Elizabeth Haddy, deceaſed, and has accepted the truſt and given bond as the law directs.

ANN BENTLEY, *Executrix.*

Newport, Sept. 4, 1809.

POETRY.

O D E,

Sung at the Anniversary of the BOSTON "FAUSTUS ASSOCIATION," *Oct.* 3, 1809

Written by R. T. PAINE, jun. Esq.

Tune "ADAMS and LIBERTY."

1.

ON the tent plains of Shinah—truth's mystical clime—
When the impious turret of Babel was shatter'd,
Left the tracks of our race, in the sand drift of Time,
Should be buried, when Shem, Ham and Japheth were scatter'd:
Rose the Genius of Art,
Man to man to impart,
By language, that speaks through the eye, to the heart;

CHORUS.

Yet rude was Invention, when Art she reveal'd,
For a block *stamp'd the* page, *and a* bough *plough'd the* field.

2.

As Time swept his pennon, ART sigh'd as she view'd
How dim was the image her emblem reflected;
When, inspired, Father FAUST broke her table of wood,
Wrought its parts into shape and the whole re-connected,
Art with *Mind* now could rove,
For her symbol could *move*,
Ever casting new shades, like the leaves of a grove;

CHORUS.

And the colours of thought *in their elements run,*
As the prismatic-glass *shows the* hues *of the* sun.

3.

In the morn of the West, as the light roll'd away,
From the grey eve of regions by bigotry clouded,
With the dawn woke our FRANKLIN, and warm with the ray,
Turn'd its beams thro' the mist with which Art was enshrouded:
To kindle her shrine,
His Promethean line
Drew a spark from the clouds; and made *Printing* divine!

CHORUS.

When the fire *by his* rod *was attracted from heaven,*
Its flash, *by the* Type, *its* conductor, *was given.*

4.

Ancient Wisdom may boast of the spice and the weed,
Which embalm'd the *cold forms* of its Heroes and Sages,
But their *fame* lives alone on the *leaf of the Reed,*
Which has grown through the clefts in the ruins of ages;
Could they rise, they would shed,
Like CICERO'S head,
Tears of blood on the spot where the world they had led.

CHORUS.

Of Pompey *and* Cæsar, *unknown is the tomb,*
But the type *is their* forum—*the* page *is their* Rome.

5.

Blest genius of type!—down the vista of time
As thy flight leaves behind thee this vex'd generation.
Oh! transmit on thy scroll, this bequest from our clime—
The Press can cement or dismember a nation.
Be thy temple the *mind!*
There, like *Vesta* enshrin'd,
Watch and foster the *flame*, which inspires human kind!

CHORUS.

Preserving all arts, *may* all arts *cherish* thee;
And thy science *and* virtue *teach* man *to be* free!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE IMMODERATE USE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

PART II.

AN immoderate use of intoxicating liquors has become a distinguishing feature in our national character. The French and the Spaniards, we are told are remarkably temperate both at home and abroad. In those parts of their countries which are planted with vines, and where wine is as plenty as cider is with us, the inhabitants use it with so much moderation that it is a rare thing for any of them to be seen intoxicated. Throughout the vast empire of Turkey a drunkard is seldom seen, and when seen is beheld with abhorrence as tho' he were a monster. The people of the West-India islands, whence we derive the greatest portion of our intoxicating liquors, make but very little use of these liquors themselves. The ardent spirits which the English purchase is almost wholly for the use of their fleets: when their middling and lower classes of people intoxicate themselves, it is with ale.—The Irish have been remarkable prone to drunkenness from time immemorial; but at home the means for gratifying this propensity are scanty; and therefore they flock to this country, which may be justly called *the Paradise of Drunkards.**

If our country does not literally "flow with milk and honey," it flows with rum, brandy, gin, and whisky. *Here*, as none scarcely are so poor as not to have the means of getting drunk as often as they please, so there are thousands and tens of thousands even of *voters* for officers of government, who, by their practice, seem to prize this as one of the choicest of our national privileges. We call ourselves christians, and yet are branded with a vice which Turks abhor. We call ourselves freemen, and at the same time are voluntary slaves to the worst of masters. We call ourselves an enlightened people, and are quenching the light of reason which God has given us.

It is a fact, that there is no other nation in the known world among whom there is used one half or even one quarter of the quantity of ardent spirits, in proportion to relative numbers, that is used in these United States. It is a probable fact that the property that is wasted, and worse than wasted, among us in this way, would be more than enough to support all our public teachers of religion, and all the instructors of our children and youth, and to pay all our direct taxes. It is a probable fact that the proportion of the whole population in the United States, which, from year to year, is destroyed, or rendered useless by intemperance in drinking, falls but little, if any, short of the proportion of the whole population upon the continent of Europe that has been annually destroyed by the sword, during the late wars which have been wasting those countries.—Finally, it is a fact, that we are in more danger of national degradation and ruin from the prevailing and growing habit of intemperance among us, than from the arms of any foreign nation whatever that might offer to assail us.

* The writer does not mean this as a general reflection upon the emigrants from Ireland; some of whom have been persons of sobriety, and of distinguished merit.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madaira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Papers
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do: men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE. No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING. HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of North-Kingstown, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Peter Tourjee*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

JOHN CHADSEY, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM SLOCUM, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY TOURJEE. *Adm'x.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 11, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *William Cheat*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1755, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Secry.*

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

CARR's Travels in Scotland.

JUST received and for sale at
L. ROUSMANIERE's
Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 *& 2 Long-Wharf,*

Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807 by Sir John Carr in 1 vol. 8vo.—author of the "*Stranger in France*," "*Northern Summer*" &c.

Also just received and for sale as above,

The Romance of the Pyrenees, 2 vols. 12mo.—A new novel of very high reputation, and said to be written by Mrs. Radcliffe.

The Lovers of La Vendee, 2 vols, a new novel, translated from the French.

The Speeches of John P. Curran, A new edition, with the addition of some celebrated speeches of Curran, not in any former collection, and enriched with the speeches of Henry Grattan, Esq. in the British Parliament, on Mr. Fox's motion in reply to Dr. Duiegenau, on the Irish Catholic Petition, The speech of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, on the trial of Stockdale, the Bookseller, for publishing a libel on the House of Commons; and that eloquent and interesting speech of Mr. Edmund Burke, spoken to the electors of Bristol, previous to the election in 1780, vindicating his parliamentary conduct. To which are prefixed a brief sketch of the history of Ireland, and a biographical account of Mr. Curran.—Dedicated to the Hon. John Randolph—in 2 vols. 8vo.

Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with prefatory remarks, by N. Chapman, M. D. honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. containing the speeches of the following Statesmen and Orators, viz.—Burke, Mansfield, Erskine Pitt, Langrishe, Fox, Hutchinson, Knox, Mirabeau, Mornington, Clarke, Wilberforce, Sheridan, Bedford, M'Intosh, Chatham, North and Grattan—with handsome engravings of Edmund Burke, William Pitt, C. J. Fox, J. P. Curran, and R. B. Sheridan.—In 5 vols. 8vo.

The Trial of the Duke of York embracing the minutes of evidence complete, as taken in the House of Commons' together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited against his royal highness. Likewise the highly interesting memoir of Mrs. Clarke from her infancy to the present time, illustrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the most eminent persons in North-America, from its first discovery to the present time: and a summary of the history of the several colonies and of the United States.—By *William Allen* A. M. 1 vol. 8vo

American Annals, or a Chronological history of America, from its discovery to 1806 in 2 vols. by *Abiel Holmes.*

Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the Eighteen Century, by John Mosheim D. D. 6 vol. 8vo.

C. J. Fox's history of the reign of James the 2d. 1 vol. 8vo.

Works of Fisher Ames, compiled by a number of his friends 1 vol. 8vo.

A complete system of Short-hand Writing, containing rules and instructions whereby any person of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of its theory, in the course of a few hours study and practice.—Price 50 Cents.

Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original letters, poetry and critical observations on Scottish Songs, now first collected and published—1 vol. 12mo.

Pills, poetical, political and philosophical: prescribed for the purpose of purging the public of pid dling philosophers of puny poetasters of paltry politicians and petty partisans.—By *Peter Pepper-Box, poet and physician*—1 vol.

CŒLEBS,

in search of a Wife—comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion and morals, by *Hannah Moore.*—A few copies of the 2d edition of this highly interesting and deservedly popular work, is just received and for sale as above—complete in 1 volume, price 1 dollar and 25 cents.—This edition is handsomely printed on good paper, with a new type and is well adapted for presents to young people, and for the use of those to whom cheapness may be an object.

Newport Sept. 29 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, *Washington-street, Has for Sale.*
5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for shipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102. Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made on the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100, *Thames-Street:*

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also* black- red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise*, A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-Store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every descriptions Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church* next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2479.]

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper :—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper :—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper :—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c. :—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream :—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the groce, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick shirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Jamaica Rum & Martinique Molasses.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

42 Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, high 4th proof and sweet flavoured.
38 Hogsheads Martinique Retailing MOLASSES.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

Extract from an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief, support, employment, and removal of the Poor."

SECTION 15.—*And be it further enacted* That in case any Tavern-keeper, Innholder, Victualler, or any other person whomsoever, inhabitant in any town within this State, shall entertain or keep in his or her house, any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing, to the President of the Town-Council, such persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars, for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town.

By Order of the Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 3, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this Town, offers for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on Broad and Union-streets.—For pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded but by few.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Newport, 6th of 10th mo. 1809.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ELIZABETH INGRAHAM, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct 6, 1809

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

THE Creditors of *Jacob Smith* of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON MARTIN, at his Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by G. W. MARTIN. at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

SALT, CROCKERY WARE, & COAL.

NOW Landing on Gardner's Wharf, from the Ship UNION, just arrived from LIVERPOOL,
3000 Bushels of coarse Liverpool SALT.
23 Crates and 7 hhds. of Crockery WARE.
12 Chaldrons COAL.

For Sale on liberal terms, by
EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE new, staunch, elegant Brig TELEGRAPH, NATHANIEL BISHOP, Master, intended as a regular Packet, having superb accommodations for Passengers, will sail by the 15th of October.—For Freight or Passage, apply to CHARLES W. TILLINGHAST, or the Master on board, South end, Providence, or of JOHN BAKER, Newport.

September 30, 1809.

FIVE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

In the South part of the Town of Newport.

THREE Lots, 48 feet by 72, bounded southerly on Young-street, and westerly on Lands of Capt. John Price.—*Also*, Two other Lots 48 by 72 feet each, fronting on a new street to be laid out, called Denison-street, and bounded southerly on the above described Lots, and westerly on Lands of J. Denison.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy.—Apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved, All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership.—Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

Wanted to Freight Immediately,

TWO Vessels from 125 to 150 Tons each, to carry COAL to New-York and Philadelphia.—Apply at the Clerk's Office of the Rhode-Island Coal Company, in Portsmouth.

October 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Leon Chappotin*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Gentleman, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Stephen Jaquays*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of this instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep Sec'ry.*

Newport, October 6, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. BOURS, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Putna, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also* 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.

George W. Martin,

No. 2, *CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,*

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church-street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Also just received, 50 bbls. Alexandria fresh Flour; 2000 wt. first quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 gross Corks: superior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport Sept. 1 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 27th of August, received at New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE
GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 19.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. General the Earl of Chatham, K. B. dated

Head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being compleated, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half past one, P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Danube passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and, ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept, as they passed, a most tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place; Gen. Monuet returned for answer that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed, without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke, in front of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 38th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Park opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment, in front of Major Gen. Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket shot of the walls of the town taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Col. Long, Adjutant-General, and Capt. Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and despatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particular his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lt. Cols. Walsh and Offerey, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General-Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the

uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Colonel Fyres, aided by Lt. Col. D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-Gen. M Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must beg leave to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that besides the number killed, which were considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

FROM HOLLAND—OFFICIAL.

AUGUST 24.

The Gazette contains another letter from Lord Chatham, dated the 18th, in which he announces the surrender of Zeirickzee and Bowerhaven, Schowen and Duiveland:—He also encloses General Mouret's return of the garrison of Flushing, amounting to 5803.—His Lordship adds, that the enemy's force opposed to him in Walcheren might be computed at 9000 men.

AUGUST 25. Letters from Flushing, of the 18th, state, that the State-house, a large church, and a great part of the town had been destroyed, that most of the English ships had proceeded up the Scheldt; that ten French ships of the line, 15 frigates, and about 50 gun-boats, were beyond Fort Lillo.

Despatches from Lord Chatham to the 20th have been received.—About 5000 men were left in Walcheren, under Gen. Fraser; the rest had landed on South-Beveland; the whole fleet had assembled off Batha; and great preparations were making for the attack of Fort Lillo.

[FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.]

ANTWERP, AUG. 17. Reinforcements, to the amount of 800 men, arrive here daily; the lines of Steinbergen and low grounds of Bergen, are inundated. General Gratien's corps (6000) has returned to Holland; and the Westphalian troops are advancing to it, by forced marches.

PARIS AUG. 1. The troops from Versailles and Paris, are concentrating in Picardy, and will march where danger calls them.

ROTTERDAM, AUG. 4. General Chambarlhac occupies the left of the Scheldt, with a strong army. He can easily pass to the right, as he acts in concert with Ad. Quies-Missessy. A great number of troops are on the march for the defence of Antwerp.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 29.

Royal Decree respecting Americans.

Louis Napoleon, &c. &c. "Until further orders, our decree of the 30th June, (No. 1.) respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom shall be repealed: and every thing relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted.—Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off."

[☞ *The residue of this decree is merely ministerial, directing that the proper officers should inform American captains thereof, and to transmit the papers of such as they shall deem admissible.*]

Of Gen. Armstrong.

LONDON, AUG. 22.—A vessel has just arrived in the river from Holland; bringing letters to the 15th inst.—They confirm the report of the ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ARMSTRONG AT AMSTERDAM FROM PARIS; and that the Enterprize had been ordered by him to proceed on a cruize to warn American vessels not to enter the ports of France and Holland.

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. speak of the probability of a Decree, interdicting all communication with the United States. The decree of the King of Holland, respecting American commerce, had excited great uneasiness.

FROM DENMARK—

We learn that the Danish Government will not for the present, licence any more privateers; and that the American ships lately taken will be liberated, as it is intended to encourage neutral trade as much as possible, in consequence of the great distress felt for the want of colonial produce.

FRANCE. PARIS, AUGUST 12.

French Official.

The following intelligence has been received in the THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

"VIENNA JULY 30. The 9th corps of the army [Bernadotte's] has been disbanded; the Prince who commanded it having gone to use the waters. The glory of carrying the village of Wagram, in the battle of that name, is due to Marshal Oudinot's corps.

The House of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry 12 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legions, making in the whole 310 000 men; 150 battalions militia (Landwhers) commanded by ancient officers, exercised 10 months; 40,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, and 50,000 horse artillery, and miners, composing in the whole from 5 to 600,000 men. With this force the house of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if ever her whole force were united. But her armies are notwithstanding reduced to one-fourth of her original strength, while the French army has been increased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

In the castle of Gratz twenty pieces of ordnance have been found.

The castle of Sachenborg, situated on the frontiers of the Tyrol, has surrendered to Gen. Rusco.

The Duke of Dantzic has entered Tyrol with 25,000 men. He has occupied Eofers, and disarmed all the inhabitants; he must by this time be at Inspruck.

Gen. Thielman has entered Dresden.

The Duke of Abrantes is in Bayreuth, and has pushed his advanced guard to the frontiers of Bohemia."

French and Austrian Affairs.

GERMANY. HAMBURG, AUG. 10.

We learn, that the Archduke Charles has been removed from the command of the Austrian armies; that Prince John of Lichtenstein succeeds him; and that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the Armistice in 15 days:—*French article.*

MORAVIA, AUG. 1. We learn, that the Archduke Charles, owing to bad health, has resigned the command of the army; and that the Prince of Lichtenstein has taken it, *ad interim.*—*Austrian article.*

LONDON, AUG. 23. It is now said, that Austria positively gave notice on the 3d August, that the Armistice should cease in 15 days; and that the Archduke Charles had addressed the Austrian army on resigning its command; and spoken in the highest terms of Prince John of Lichtenstein, his successor. Some of the London papers have denounced Charles as a weak man; led by a cabal of Generals; and that the Prince of Lichtenstein is one of the most able men in Europe. We shall not copy such inconsistencies.

An appeal to arms has once more been resolved upon by Austria. An official communication announcing the change of the Austrian Commander in chief; and of the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks, rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning.—*The Day.*

A Moniteur states, that the conscription for 1811 and 1812 has been ordered to be immediately enforced. If this be true, little doubt can remain of the continuance of the war.

AUGUST 26. The Austrian army it is said has been augmented to 350,000 men; and is posted along the Morava, in Moravia.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between the French and Austrians was repeated yesterday; and that Prince Stohremberg had acknowledged the receipt of private letters on the subject.

PARIS AUGUST 8. Munich letters of the 21st July, state, that the Austrians have formed an entrenched camp on the White Mountains, near Prague, in Bohemia; to which the army will retreat in case peace should not be concluded. Prague is provisioned for six months.

PER CONTRA.

Paris letters of the 17th, state that Peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th August.—Accounts from Vienna to the 12th, (two days later) positively assert that no such event had taken place.—☞ *Had such an event occurred, the guns on the coast of France would have announced it with a voice of thunder.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, OCT. 4.

MR. ERSKINE on Monday presented his letters of recal and took leave of the President: and Mr. JACKSON was yesterday presented to him.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 4.

We lay the following extract before our readers as we received it.

"Mr. Erskine positively acknowledges the authenticity of the instructions we have seen published, and expressly and unequivocally admits, that he has departed from them—He explicitly declares that the arrangement was *provisional*, and founded upon an expectation and *understanding* of what would be the course of measures which would be adopted by Congress.—He also declares, the British government have undoubtedly a right to disavow the agreement: and they have done every thing that became an honorable nation to prevent any evil consequences arising to the citizens of this country, from trusting that the terms of the agreement would be fulfilled.

"He expects to justify his conduct to his own government, by being able to shew, that he had *received* the recognitions required by Mr. Canning in their *spirit*. In regard to the knowledge of the executive here as to Mr. Erskine's instructions—he at different distinct times said "that he had *communicated* his instructions"—being asked if he had *shown his instructions* to the executive, he said he had not, but that he communicated their "nature and extent."

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, OCT. 10.

The blunder in the papers respecting the capture of Archangel, is corrected by accounts from thence.

A letter dated at Archangel, 7th August, mentions, "An American brig arrived here last night from Bergen, coast of Norway, informs, that upwards of twenty American vessels had been sent in there and condemned without the least shadow of justice. But two American vessels had arrived at Petersburg."

Yesterday morning, the new Minister from Spain, left this city for the seat of government—where, no doubt, he will meet with a favorable reception.

It is principally owing to the exertions of this gentleman, we learn, that the American property under detention in Spain, has been liberated. Thirty-seven thousand dollars, the amount of the cargo of one ship that had been condemned, has already been received by a democratic house in this city, who has not heretofore been very friendly to the patriotic cause of that country. This generosity of the Spaniards, (though no more than an act of justice) we hope, will induce certain characters in this city, to be more sparing of their epithets against that nation, by branding them with the opprobrious name of *the Spanish banditti*.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1809.

In the Mercury of the 16th ult. we published a very spirited sketch of the character of CHARLES JAMES FOX, and we now insert, as no unfit companion to it, a portraiture of EDMUND BURKE executed with equal ability. These two productions have been ascribed to the celebrated Sir JAMES M'INTOSH. They are certainly not unworthy of his reputation. In vigour of conception, and richness of colouring, they are indeed, scarcely inferior to GRATTAN'S splendid delineation of the elder PITT'S character.

CHARACTER OF BURKE.

MR. BURKE is dead. He is beyond the reach of public regard and hatred; and those who persecuted, and those who loved him, may weep alike for the loss of a victim, and a friend.

He was for so many years engaged in public life; so long the most conspicuous and interesting figure; that with respect to him every mode of description has been exhausted; every talent viewed in every light; every virtue either lavished or withheld; and so universally, though variously, did he touch the passions of mankind, that all who spoke of him, or heard of him, became parties in the decision upon his character, and entertained a host of adverse or partial feelings, enemies at once to truth, and evidences to the magnitude of the subject.

His private qualities, as an acquaintance, a companion, and a friend, are said to be most useful, gratifying, and endearing. His manners, like his wit, were ever playful. The naked charms of virtue and of truth, received innumerable and unstudied ornaments, from a conversation pure in all its vivacity, though unconscious of its influence over every description of hearers, who had taste or dispositions to be delighted or improved.

The genius of Mr. Burke was full of splendour; it was the reflection of lights from every quarter of the material and intellectual universe. His eyes shot through the depths of science, and ascertained the wanderings, or enlarged the limits of conjecture. His fancy, rich and bright, infinite in its variety, and intoxicating with its beauty, furnished copious and striking images, to illustrate and familiarize the operations of a reasoning power, otherwise too profound for common apprehension. His eloquence, convincing, persuasive, terrible when it assaulted, irresistible when it soothed, dignified in its rapidity, polished in its vehemence, diffuse without being languid, concise, on occasion, without being obscure, never failed to agitate the fiercer, or to interest the milder passions. A spirit of divine morality breathed through him; and however our opinions may differ upon the actual effects of his words and writings, it is no great exercise of candour to suppose that his intentions were pure. His immense stores of knowledge, were, in general, drawn forth to promote, or to resist some practical object, and he forced upon us the necessity of appreciating all human intelligence, by the good or evil to which it is directed. The sensibility of his heart was exquisite, and ever alive; more rapid than the flights of his imagination—infinitely too rapid, and, at times, perhaps too strong for his reason it often turned against the latter, the strength it occasionally received from both. Always engaged in the contemplation of mighty objects, he knew, that although his objects were mighty, his instruments must be men. In order to make the constitution what he could approve, and the empire what he wished, he united with a parliamentary party, which appeared the most respectable and effectual means of accomplishing these ends; but in attempting to render party his instrument, he became himself, for a time, the instrument of party; and his dereliction of that system upon the new turn of affairs in Europe, (the act of his life which has been the most unpopular) ought to vindicate his principles, though the consequences of it may arraign his judgment.

In our imperfect nature the superiority of one man to another is no more than a partial superiority. One towering faculty, in the composition of an individual, bears down and casts a shade upon the rest; in conduct it obstructs their use, as in comparison it extinguishes their lustre. Mr. Burke's miscarriages in the world of politics, though not proportioned to the grandeur of his undertakings, have been more than proportioned to those incurred by ordinary men, in the ordinary level of human character. His fertile mind nourished every subject on which he thought, into a vast creation, multiform, rich in realities, in images, and in conjectures; much of it fluctuating and fugitive, complex in its materials, boundless in its dimensions, and new to its author. More secure, but far less elevated, their lot, in whom there is little of invention to suggest, and nothing of imagination to delude; whose ideas do not multiply into clogs upon their judgment, but leave it, through an empty region, a free and inglorious path! Where these, and such men as these, have to manage only their respective atoms, Mr. Burke, in his luxuriance, had to wield a universe—and to say that he failed, is to say that he was not a God.

Some weeds of prejudice sprung up with his opinions: a mist of superstition hung over him, which obscured important truths, and raised a multitude of illusory forms: his fancy associated other subjects with these: and his zeal committed them, so infected, to the world. The rest of mankind saw truth and falsehood in colours less strong than Mr. Burke, though perhaps more minutely accurate. All those whose cold and shallow mediocrity was incapable either of sympathizing with his sensibilities, or of fathoming his deductions, made his greatness a reproach to him, and ridiculed his intellect for being superior to their own. Some philosophers, also, of that malignant school which affects the absence of feeling to disguise its perversion, joined in a league of abusive controversy: and madness and despotism were common themes of invective, against one of the wisest and the best of men.

Upon the whole, we must impute to Mr. Burke some of the evils we have suffered, but posterity may reap unmixed advantage from his works. He combined the greatest talents of the greatest men, and his judgment was over-matched, not by the abilities of others, but by his own. He roused, by a wound, the sleeping tyger of Democracy, and provoked, and almost justified, his devastations. Had he lived in the most despicable age, his genius would have exalted it: had he lived in the most tranquil age, his conduct might have disturbed it. He has left a space that will not soon be filled. He described a grand, but irregular course; his meridian was more tolerable than his descending ray: but the heat with which he scorched us will soon be no longer felt, while the light which he diffused will shine upon us forever.

The following explanation of the Baltimore news from Spain, published in the last Mercury, is copied from the New-York Gazette, of the 7th inst. and is said to have been derived from an authentic source:—

"No battle could have been fought near Seville, even if the whole English and Spanish armies under Wellesley, Cuesta, and Vanegas, had been destroyed, as the army of reserve can defend the passes of Sierra Morena, for a considerable time; and till the French force them, they cannot approach Seville.—If the battle had taken place any where near the Tagus, it would be known in Gibraltar in three days at furthest.—A skirmish took place near the bridge of Del Arzobispo, on the Tagus, about the 13th of August, between an advanced body of the French and Bassecour's division, who at first suffered, but were relieved by the Duke of Albuquerque, at the head of three regiments of cavalry, and the French driven back.—General Cuesta had demanded several times, within 4 or 5 months from the Junta, that he might be permitted to give up the command of the army, on account of his extreme old age and ill health, originating from too great fatigue. He has now a seat at the General Junta, where his talents and patriotism will be very useful to his suffering country. Several Members of the Junta had returned to their provinces, their term of service having expired: and two or three obnoxious Members had been obliged to resign.

"Romana had been recalled, partly on account of his having behaved too violently in Asturias, and interfering with the privileges of the Asturians, and to make way for the Count de Norona, Captain-General of Gallicia and the conquerer of Ney, at St. Payic, who now commands the Northern army. Sir Arthur Wellesley has received the command of Cuesta's army by the desire of the army and nation.—The Spanish General retired at Algeziras, is Castanos. The Junta have declared the embassy to the United States, next in rank to that of England. Mr. Erving, our Charge des Affairs, is in high credit with them."

No complete returns have been received of the election in Maryland. From what is stated in the Baltimore Federal Republican of the 5th inst. it would appear that the democrats had succeeded in the election. That state is said to have been disgraced by the conduct of certain influential democrats previous to the election.—"The officers of the state government formed themselves into clubs with the most notorious demagogues; each allotting to himself the portion of electioneering drudgery to which he thought himself most competent." "The attorney-general moved about from county to county

declaiming in favor of the party which gave him his office." Even the Governor was reported "to have pronounced electioneering harangues from the ſtumps of Talbot." And that Gen. Smith "had travelled about to beg for votes for Senator of the United States."

The Baltimore Gazette of the 6th inſt. ſtates, that the democrats will have a majority in the Maryland houſe of delegates of 4.

Battle of Wagram.—The laſt London papers received at New-York furniſh the Auſtrian Official Account of the battle of Wagram, dated from the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, July 29th. It contains no material facts of which the public have been uninformed, excepting theſe :—that the Auſtrian forces who were in the field on that day, did not exceed 100,000 men; whereas the French were computed at 180 000, and that on the 11th July, near the cloſe of the day, in the hotteſt of the action, and when both armies were, for the moſt part, drawn up by facing one another, a formal conference took place; and the repoſe, which each army ſeemed to require after eight days unremitted toil, was agreed on, as ſtated in the Armiſtice.

PIUS VII.

How poor is he who relies on great men's favors! Poor Pope Pius the ſeventh, has been conducted from Rome through the interior of France, like a criminal culprit.—When this man was adminiſtering to the ambition of Bonaparte, by conſecrating his uſurpation of the French crown at Paris, and Napoleon was laviſhing his flatteries and "FOOL'S OIL" upon his holineſs, how little could the latter have thought that in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time as five years, he would be deſpoiled by that very Bonaparte of all his ſpiritual and temporal power! One fact, however, tends to prove that Pius himſelf was not devoid of ambition and wordly affections; for he bore many buffetings of the ſpirit with much meekneſs of temper, and never excommunicated the Emperor until Napoleon had deſpoiled him of his temporal poſſeſſions.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. THEODORE DEHON, of this town, in the College of New-Jerſey, at Princeton.

The Baltimore Whig, a democratic paper, of the 7th inſt. ſays—"I am ſorry to ſtate, there is too much reaſon to fear Mr. Armſtrong's negociation has failed."

An election has juſt terminated in Delaware State. The majority of the legiſlature is again federal. Democracy made great exertions.

Fever at Charleston.—The Board of Health of that City, reported on the 27th ult. 2 new caſes of yellow fever, and no deaths.—On the 28th, no new caſes, and 1 death.

Capt. Stacy, arrived at Marblehead, from Gion, in Spain, reports that an American ſhip, brig and ſchooner, which had put into St. Andero, were ſeized by the French, and the maſters and crews impriſoned.

RUSSIAN DECREE.

A new commercial Edict was publiſhed at St. Peterſburgh on the 14th June laſt, and has been tranſmitted to this country by the American Conſul there:—It ordains that every Captain ſhall prove his veſſel to be neutral property, by the paſſport, bill of ſale, log-book, charter-party, bill of lading, his own declaration, and a certificate of the origin of the goods: and in caſe of failure of any of theſe documents, he ſhall immediately leave port:—That if the cargo of any neutral veſſel ſhall be found to be the production of an enemy's country, it ſhall be confiſcated: and if ſuch goods amount to more than half of the cargo, the ſhip alſo ſhall be confiſcated:—That if the officers and crew of any neutral ſhip ſhall be compoſed of more than one-third natives of a hoſtile country, or ſhall have no muſter-roll on board, ſhe ſhall be confiſcated:—That if any papers ſhall be diſcovered to be forged, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be confiſcated and the maſter puniſhed as a forger:—That when two ſets of papers are found on board, of different import, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be detained, and on failure to juſtify the correctneſs or neceſſity of ſuch papers, the veſſel and cargo ſhall be confiſcated:—That every ſhip not built by a friendly power, unleſs bought previouſly to the declaration of war, ſhall be confiſcated with the cargo:—That if the Maſter or Captain ſhall be a native of a hoſtile country, though he have the paſſport of a friendly power, his veſſel and cargo ſhall be confiſcated, unleſs he prove that he became the ſubject of a neutral power previous to the declaration of war.

Cure of Consumption.

Dr. Dinmore, of Waſhington City, is a Correſpondent of the London Monthly Magazine. In a late contribution to that popular miſcellany, he ſtates an extraordinary inſtance, in his own perſon, of recovery from what appeared to be the very laſt ſtage of ſwift decline, originally produced by a very ſevere cold.—Himſelf and his brother phyſicians having given up every hope of cure, he threw away his medicines, and reſolved to gratify his appetite for Philadelphia Porter, which had been to him a prohibited article. Finding that it revived him, he increaſed the quantity to a bottle a day, the conſequence of which was the rapid and finally total diſappearance of every pulmonary ſymptom.

Freeman's Journal.

A letter from the American Conſul at St. Peterſburg, dated the 30th July, mentions, that moſt of the American veſſels bound there have been captured by the Danes, and that only two had arrived.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

MR. PITT's MONUMENT.

The Monument to be erected in the Guildhall of London, is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. This exquiſite piece of ſculpture is the production of Mr. G. Bubb, of Grafton Street, Fitzroy ſquare.—The Maſſy ſubſtance on which the figures in this compoſition are placed, is intended to repreſent the Iſland of Great-Britain, and the ſurrounding waves.—On an elevation, in the centre of the Iſland, Mr. Pitt appears in his robes, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the attitude of a Senatorial orator. At the wings, on the immediate fore-ground, two erect ſtatues characterize his abilities: with national energy, which is embodied, and riding on a ſymbol of the ocean in the lower centre, they aſſiſt to deſcribe, alluſively, the effects of his adminiſtration. *Minerva* is on his right, overcoming anarchy, thereby ſecuring internal repoſe to the country. *Mercury* on his left, as the repreſentative of *Commerce* and the patron of policy. To deſcribe the unprecedented *ſplendour of ſucceſs* which crowned the Britiſh navy, while Mr. Pitt was Miniſter, the lower part of the monument is occupied by a ſtatue of *Britannia* ſeated triumphantly on a *Seahorſe*—in her left hand is the uſual emblem of naval power, and her right graſps a thunderbolt, which ſhe is prepared to hurl at the enemies of our country.

As the place aſſigned in Guildhall for the monument of Mr. Pitt is immediately oppoſite to that erected to the memory of the illuſtrious Lord Chatham, the artiſt has taken care ſo to conſtruct the pedeſtal, mouldings, breadth, elevation, and architectural parts of his deſign, that, in the point of dimenſion and outline, it may ſerve as a companion to the monument already executed to the father of the illuſtrious William Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, of the 25th of July—received in London Aug. 9.

"The news is known, that the Emperor has declared to the American Ambaſſador that he would not enter into a treaty until the United States declared war againſt England; thus probably a war between France and America."

The Britiſh papers aſſert poſitively that our Ambaſſador to the French Government is at Amſterdam. The object of his viſit is not abſolutely ſtated, but is incimated to be to endeavour to prevent a further amount of American property from ſwelling the aggregate of French ſequeſtration. His view however, may alſo be to ſeek a paſſage to his own country, or a ſafe conveyance for important deſpatches. He has undoubtedly failed in the demands in behalf of American rights that he was directed to make on the Emperor Napoleon. Letters on the ſubject may be momently expected at Waſhington.

Bos. Palladium.

DIED.—At Middletown, (on this Iſland) Mr. *SAMUEL MANCHESTER*, in the 50th year of his age.

—In this town on Thurſday laſt, Mr. *JAMES CLARKE*, in the 35th year of his age. His funeral will be to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine ſervice, from his late dwelling-houſe in William-ſtreet, which his relations and friends are requeſted to attend without a further invitation.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Schooner Canton, Winſlow, St. Bartholomews: Sloop Ahely, Sturges, Boſton.

CLEARED,

Schooner Juno, Hammond, Wilmington: do. Sukey, Hallet, Boſton: Paragon, Hunnings, Edenton: do. Mount-Vernon, Shove, Philadelphia: ſloop Betſey, Gifford, ditto: do. Rover, Phillips, Wilmington: do. Polly & Nancy Gardner, Alexandria: do. Golden Age, Earl, New-York: do. Fame, Walden, ditto: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto: do. Polly, Bennett, St. Jago de Cuba.

The brig Hiram, Devens, of this port, arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, in 80 days from the Iſland of Majorca, and 63 from Gibraltar, laden with 155 pipes of brandy.

The ſhip Franklin, Cozzens, of this port, was ſpoken Sept. 14, lat. 44, 24, long. 39, 42, 25 days from Ireland, for this port.

Sept. 18, lat. 24, long. 63, was ſpoken the ſchooner Mohawk, Bretton, 12 days from Norfolk for St. Bartholomews.

The brig Eagle, Billington, of this port, was at Gibraltar Auguſt 28th, having juſt arrived from New-York, and waiting orders.

READING-ROOM.

THE Subſcribers to the *Reading-Room*, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, are informed, that the Room is opened every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M till 9 o'clock P. M.—A few more Subſcribers will be admitted.

October 14, 1809.

MARSHALL's LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

GENTLEMEN who wiſh copies of this work: and Subſcribers in Newport and its vicinity, who have not completed their ſets, are once more requeſted to apply to *L. ROUSMANIERE*, Bookſeller, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, who is ſole Agent in Newport, for the Subſcriber. C. P. WAYNE.

October 7, 1809.

EDUCATION.

ELEAZER TREVETT's Evening School commenced on Monday, the 18th inſtant.

Newport, Sept 23, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Oct. 17, 1809, in front of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House, at XI o'clock A. M.

2 Hogſheads TOBACCO.
10 Cheſts Hyſon-ſkin TEA.
5 Do. Campoy Ditto.
5 Do. Souchong Ditto.
17 Bags COFFEE.
21 Bolts Ruſſia DUCK.
2 Boxes Havanna white SUGAR.

Terms liberal, and made known at time and place of Sale.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport. Oct. 14. 1809.

The Progreſſive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

HAVE for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt current prices, a conſtant ſupply of Rye, and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the moſt approved brands.—An extenſive aſſortment of Groceries and Liquors, among which are 10 Hogſheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy; 20 quarter-caſks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raiſins—Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the cheſt or leſs quantity.—1600 buſhels Exuma Salt, of a ſuperior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Iſland Do.; 500 ditto Bonaviſta Do.—*Alſo*, A quantity of well-ſeaſoned merchantable Boards.—*Juſt received*, 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogſheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 6 cheſts Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheeſe, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogſheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Caſh will be given.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company, in poſſeſſion, will have the goodneſs to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of

Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-ſtreet, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, conſiſting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Alſo*, 600 wt. Cheeſe, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for family uſe; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewiſe freſh Flour by the barrel.

They tranſact Commiſſion buſineſs. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmoſt exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

Chriſtopher R. Greene,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, That he has taken a very commodious Store, three doors weſt of the Great Bridge, where he tranſacts buſineſs as an AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT.—This central ſtand is very eligible for ſales at Auction; and Goods depoſited for private Sale, will be particularly attended to.

CASH advanced on Conſignments, and no perſonal exertions ſpared to give ſatisfaction to his employers.

Providence, (R. I) October 13, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, BROAD STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general aſſortment Britiſh Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boſton, and compriſing a large amount of Woollen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto ſcarce and prohibited.—In particular, juſt received from Scotland, a handſome variety plain and fancy Muſlins of all deſcriptions.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale a ſmall FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (moſtly meadow,) ſituated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at preſent occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-ſtory Dwelling Houſe, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indiſputable title will be given.—Poſſeſſion may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated HOUSE and Lot, in Thames-ſtreet, next north but one of the Brick-Market.—The Lot is 52 feet front, and 535 feet back, with a large yard, and an excellent garden, and a good well of water which is never dry. The Houſe is large and convenient, and in compleat repair, and is a moſt excellent ſtand for a public houſe, having two large and convenient ſtables, Coach and Chaiſe Houſes, and a ſhed upwards of 100 feet long. Alſo for ſale, a number of well-broke Chaiſe and Coach Horſes, ſecond-hand Chaiſes and Gigs, with plated harneſs: The above property will be ſold at a great bargain. For terms, apply to THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

TAKEN UP

IN Narraganſett Bay, an Oak BOAT.—The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.—Apply to

JOSEPH NORTHUP.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *Samuel B. Allen*, of Prudence, in the county of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport. Sept. 29, 1809.

ATTENTION!

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

THE Company will parade in *Waſhington-Square* on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inſt at half paſt One o'clock P. M. in compleat uniform, with arms and accoutrements. A punctual attendance is expected.—The Roll to be called preciſely at half paſt One o'clock.

BENJAMIN FRY, *Captain.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

THE Schooner ELIZA, JOSEPH NORTHAM Maſter, 95 Tons burthen, will ſail on the 23d inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board at Langley's Wharf, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct 14, 1809

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good griſt mill and ſaw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and conſiſts of mowing, ploughing, paſturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living ſprings. There are on the premiſes a very neat, convenient Dwelling Houſe, barn and other out-houſes entirely new, and nearly finiſhed; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard juſt beginning to bear, and an old one ſomewhat decayed.

Twe Farms in the firſt ſociety in Hartland, pleaſantly ſituated about one mile ſouth of the Meeting-Houſe, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one ſtory houſe, with two chimnies, well finiſhed, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houſes, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and paſturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a ſmall one ſtory farm-houſe, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

Three Farms pleaſantly ſituated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the ſettlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two ſtory houſe and barn, and three flouriſhing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one ſtory Houſe, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one ſtory houſe, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. Theſe Farms are well watered, well fenced, and ſuitably proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be ſold ſeparately or together, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

Alſo one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a Houſe and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and long credit given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe, on the payment of annual intereſt.

The Subſcriber alſo offers for ſale, an eligible and convenient ſtand for a Tavern and ſtore, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the ſame diſtance from Stafford ſprings; lately occupied as a Tavern and ſtore by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; conſiſting of a neat, ſpacious well finiſhed Houſe and ſtore, two barns, one entirely new and large, having ſufficient ſtabling, and every neceſſary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with conſiderable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Alſo, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above ſtand.

Alſo, One hundred thouſand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flouriſhing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelſon, and Rootſtown; ſettled from thirty to ſixty families in each town. Theſe towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, griſt mills and ſaw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is ſituated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in ſeveral tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not ſurveyed into lots, and which the ſubſcriber will ſell either by the whole townſhip or tract, or by any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unſettled towns and tracts, will be conſiderably leſs than thoſe towns which are ſettling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchaſe, the advantage of a firſt choice, but alſo will ſecure to them, the riſe in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the moſt liberal terms given to purchaſers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Eſq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

THE Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of BENJAMIN HICKS, late of Newport, deceaſed, having given bonds according to law for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment forthwith, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted, are requeſted to bring in their claims to the Subſcribers, or either of them at either of their dwellings.

THOMAS WICKHAM,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Elizabeth Huddy*, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

ANTHONY V. TAYLOR, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN W. MURPHEY, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, who was duly appointed Executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Elizabeth Huddy, deceaſed, and has accepted the truſt and given bond as the law directs.

ANN BENTLEY, *Executrix.*

Newport, Sept. 4, 1809.

POETRY.

O D E,

Sung at the Anniversary of the BOSTON "FAUSTUS ASSOCIATION," *Oct.* 3, 1809

Written by R. T. PAINE, jun. Esq.

Tune "ADAMS and LIBERTY."

1.

ON the tent plains of Shinah—truth's mystical clime—
When the impious turret of Babel was shatter'd,
Lest the tracks of our race, in the sand drift of Time,
Should be buried, when Shem, Ham and Japheth were scatter'd:
Rose the Genius of Art,
Man to man to impart,
By language, that speaks through the eye, to the heart;

CHORUS.

Yet rude was Invention, when Art she reveal'd,
For a block *stamp'd the* page, *and a* bough *plough'd the* field.

2.

As Time swept his pennon, ART sigh'd as she view'd
How dim was the image her emblem reflected;
When, inspired, Father FAUST broke her table of wood,
Wrought its parts into shape and the whole re-connected,
Art with *Mind* now could rove,
For her symbol could *move*,
Ever casting new shades, like the leaves of a grove;

CHORUS.

And the colours of thought *in their elements run,*
As the prismatic-glass *shows the* hues *of the* sun.

3.

In the morn of the West, as the light roll'd away,
From the grey eve of regions by bigotry clouded,
With the dawn woke our FRANKLIN, and warm with the ray,
Turn'd its beams thro' the mist with which Art was enshrouded:
To kindle her shrine,
His Promethean line
Drew a spark from the clouds, and made *Printing* divine!

CHORUS.

When the fire *by his* rod *was attracted from heaven,*
Its flash, *by the* Type, *its* conductor, *was given.*

4.

Ancient Wisdom may boast of the spice and the weed,
Which embalm'd the *cold forms* of its Heroes and Sages,
But their *fame* lives alone on the *leaf of the Reed,*
Which has grown through the clefts in the ruins of ages;
Could they rise, they would shed,
Like CICERO's head,
Tears of blood on the spot where the world they had led.

CHORUS.

Of Pompey *and* Cæsar, *unknown is the tomb,*
But the type *is their* forum—*the* page *is their* Rome.

5.

Blest genius of type!—down the vista of time
As thy flight leaves behind thee this vex'd generation.
Oh! transmit on thy scroll, this bequest from our clime—
The Press can cement or dismember a nation.
Be thy temple the *mind!*
There, like *Vesta* enshrin'd,
Watch and foster the *flame*, which inspires human kind!

CHORUS.

Preserving all arts, *may* all arts *cherish* thee;
And thy science *and* virtue *teach* man *to be* free!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE IMMODERATE USE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

PART II.

AN immoderate use of intoxicating liquors has become a distinguishing feature in our national character. The French and the Spaniards, we are told are remarkably temperate both at home and abroad. In those parts of their countries which are planted with vines, and where wine is as plenty as cider is with us, the inhabitants use it with so much moderation that it is a rare thing for any of them to be seen intoxicated. Throughout the vast empire of Turkey a drunkard is seldom seen, and when seen is beheld with abhorrence as tho' he were a monster. The people of the West-India islands, whence we derive the greatest portion of our intoxicating liquors, make but very little use of these liquors themselves. The ardent spirits which the English purchase is almost wholly for the use of their fleets: when their middling and lower classes of people intoxicate themselves, it is with ale.—The Irish have been remarkable prone to drunkenness from time immemorial; but at home the means for gratifying this propensity are scanty; and therefore they flock to this country, which may be justly called *the Paradise of Drunkards.**

If our country does not literally "flow with milk and honey," it flows with rum, brandy, gin, and whisky. *Here*, as none scarcely are so poor as not to have the means of getting drunk as often as they please, so there are thousands and tens of thousands even of *voters* for officers of government, who, by their practice, seem to prize this as one of the choicest of our national privileges. We call ourselves christians, and yet are branded with a vice which Turks abhor. We call ourselves freemen, and at the same time are voluntary slaves to the worst of masters. We call ourselves an enlightened people, and are quenching the light of reason which God has given us.

It is a fact, that there is no other nation in the known world among whom there is used one half or even one quarter of the quantity of ardent spirits, in proportion to relative numbers, that is used in these United States. It is a probable fact that the property that is wasted, and worse than wasted, among us in this way, would be more than enough to support all our public teachers of religion, and all the instructors of our children and youth, and to pay all our direct taxes. It is a probable fact that the proportion of the whole population in the United States, which, from year to year, is destroyed, or rendered useless by intemperance in drinking, falls but little, if any, short of the proportion of the whole population upon the continent of Europe that has been annually destroyed by the sword, during the late wars which have been wasting those countries.—Finally, it is a fact, that we are in more danger of national degradation and ruin from the prevailing and growing habit of intemperance among us, than from the arms of any foreign nation whatever that might offer to assail us.

* The writer does not mean this as a general reflection upon the emigrants from Ireland; some of whom have been persons of sobriety, and of distin-

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Papers
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE. No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING. HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of North-Kingstown, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Peter Tourjee*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

JOHN CHADSEY, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM SLOCUM, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY TOURJEE. *Adm'x.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 11, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *William Cheat*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

CARR's Travels in Scotland.

JUST received and for sale at
L. ROUSMANIERE's
Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 *& 2 Long-Wharf,*

Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807 by Sir John Carr in 1 vol. 8vo.—author of the "*Stranger in France*," "*Northern Summer*" &c.

Also just received and for sale as above,

The Romance of the Pyrenees, 2 vols. 12mo.—A new novel of very high reputation, and said to be written by Mrs. Radcliffe.

The Lovers of La Vendee, 2 vols, a new novel, translated from the French.

The Speeches of John P. Curran, A new edition, with the addition of some celebrated speeches of Curran, not in any former collection, and enriched with the speeches of Henry Grattan, Esq. in the British Parliament, on Mr. Fox's motion in reply to Dr. Duiegenau, on the Irish Catholic Petition, The speech of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, on the trial of Stockdale, the Bookseller, for publishing a libel on the House of Commons; and that eloquent and interesting speech of Mr. Edmund Burke, spoken to the electors of Bristol, previous to the election in 1780, vindicating his parliamentary conduct. To which are prefixed a brief sketch of the history of Ireland, and a biographical account of Mr. Curran.—Dedicated to the Hon. John Randolph—in 2 vols. 8vo.

Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with prefatory remarks, by N. Chapman, M. D. honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. containing the speeches of the following Statesmen and Orators, viz.—Burke, Mansfield, Erskine Pitt. Langrishe. Fox, Hutchinson, Knox, Mirabeau, Mornington, Clarke, Wilberforce, Sheridan, Bedford, M'Intosh, Chatham, North and Grattan—with handsome engravings of Edmund Burke, William Pitt, C. J. Fox, J. P. Curran, and R. B. Sheridan.—In 5 vols. 8vo.

The Trial of the Duke of York embracing the minutes of evidence complete, as taken in the House of Commons' together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited against his royal highness. Likewise the highly interesting memoir of Mrs. Clarke from her infancy to the present time, illustrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the most eminent persons in North-America, from its first discovery to the present time: and a summary of the history of the several colonies and of the United States.—By *William Allen* A. M. 1 vol. 8vo

American Annals, or a Chronological history of America, from its discovery to 1806 in 2 vols. by *Abiel Holmes.*

Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the Eighteen Century, by John Mosheim D. D. 6 vol. 8vo.

C. J. Fox's history of the reign of James the 2d. 1 vol. 8vo.

Works of Fisher Ames, compiled by a number of his friends 1 vol. 8vo.

A complete system of Short-hand Writing, containing rules and instructions whereby any person of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of its theory, in the course of a few hours study and practice.—Price 50 Cents.

Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original letters, poetry and critical observations on Scottish Songs, now first collected and published—1 vol. 12mo.

Pills, poetical, political and philosophical: prescribed for the purpose of purging the public of pid dling philosophers of puny poetasters of paltry politicians and petty partisans.—By *Peter Pepper-Box, poet and physician*—1 vol.

CŒLEBS,

in search of a Wife—comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion and morals, by *Hannah Moore.*—A few copies of the 2d edition of this highly interesting and deservedly popular work, is just received and for sale as above—complete in 1 volume, price 1 dollar and 25 cents.—This edition is handsomely printed on good paper, with a new type and is well adapted for presents to young people, and for the use of those to whom cheapness may be an object.

Newport Sept. 29 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, *Washington-street, Has for Sale.*

5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for shipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100, *Thames-Street:*

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also* black- red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise*, A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every descriptions. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

NEWPORT

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE*

[*Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATU

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer at Private Sale,

189 Bags,
4 Hogsheads, } COFFEE.
15 Barrels,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong, Campoy and Bohea Teas

89 Boxes white, } Havanna SUGARS.
41 do brown, }

67 Bales Upland Cotton
26 Hogsheads Kentucky Tobacco.
Madeira, Teneriffe and Lisbon Wines.
150 Boxes Raisins.
5 Ceroons Peruvian Bark.
A few Pipes choice Spanish Brandy.

☞ Cash advanced on Goods consigned.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1809.

CALCUTTA GOODS.

Just received and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
27 Bales Calcutta GOODS.

Consisting of Gurrahs, Junnahs Mamoodies, Baftas, Malmoodes, Mocca Sannahs, Checks, Gilla Handkerchiefs, Cuesta Stripes, &c.

A L S O,

3 Bales assorted coloured Broadcloths, Cotton Shirtings, Calicoes, Pelice Cloths, Bombazetts, Umbrellas, Durroys, Threads, &c. &c.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1809.

WANTED,

EXCHANGE on LONDON.—
Apply to
LOPEZ & DEXTER.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY, will be held at their room in *PERKINS NICHOLS* Store, in State-street in Boston, (Mass.) on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1810, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz :—

1st. To choose a Proprietor's clerk or clerks.

2d. To establish the mode of calling future meetings, and the place or places in which such meetings shall be held.

3d. To determine whether the Proprietors will add or amend the bye laws, and whether they will invest the Directors with new powers, as they are authorised to do, by the supplementary Act of Incorporation.

4th To receive a report of the Directors relative to the concerns of the Company, and to make such order thereon as shall appear adviseable.

PERKINS NICHOLS, *Prop's Clerk.*

Dec. 28, 1809.

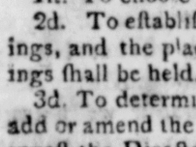
MICHAEL FREEBORN, & Co.

Have for sale at their store on Job Shearman's Wharf, wholesale and retail.

1500 wt. excellent Butter : 500 wt. Vermont Cheese : 100 wt. Hogs Lard : 50 bushels white Beans : 40 do. dryed Apples : 25 barrels Cyder : 1 barrel of Honey : 200 wt. Candles : Lamp Oil : and a quantity of Boards.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1809.

For Norfolk, (Vir.)



THE fast-sailing Sloop CONNECTICUT, JOSHUA APPLEBY Master, burthen 70 Tons, will sail on the 7th of January next.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board at Dennis's Wharf, or to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1809,

TO LET,

ONE Hundred and Eleven Acres of Land lying in South-Kingstown, within five miles of the South-Ferry. Said Land is well proportioned for meadow, pasture, grain and marsh and capable of the highest improvement which the tenant may have from time to time, the privilege of making and placing to the account of rent, as may be specified in contract.—Said Farm will be let for five years or a less term,

Also, A Lot in Newport, containing three Acres of excellent Land, well seeded down the last spring with clover, herds grass and borden's, and on which has been spread during the last summer more than one hundred loads of manure,

Also, A new store, which will be finished in a few days, situated in Mill-street, near the corner of Thames-street, and in full view of Market-square. Said store is 18 feet wide, and 35 feet long, to which is attached another apartment, 35 feet by 18, and between 10 and 11 feet high.

Besides the above, a family may be accommodated at a reasonable rent, in that well constructed building erected for the subscriber during the last summer, and which will be completed for occupation by the month of April next, provided any suitable offer should be made.—Said building is calculated for a dining room or hall, 26 feet by 17, a drawing room 20 feet square, a keeping room and kitchen each 18 feet by 20, an entry 9 feet wide, and extending through the house, one chamber 20 feet square, and seven other chambers. It is considered to be one of the best contrived Houses, and as pleasantly situated as any in Newport.

In case of the absence of the Subscriber, application may be made to PAUL M. MUMFORD, Esq. who is authorised to lease all or any part of said property.

WILLIAM P. MUMFORD.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1809.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

Has for Sale,

100 Barrels and half-barrels Prime and Mess PORK.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1809.

Rhode-Island Union Bank

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared on Monday, the 1st day of January 1810, and paid on that and every succeeding day, during Bank hours (until compleated) to the Stockholders whose names shall stand on the books of this Institution on the 27th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease until the aforesaid 1st of January.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE fast-sailing ship RAPID, burthen 366 Tons 64 feet carries a large cargo, built in the most faithful manner and of the best materials, has made but one voyage, is six feet between decks, over twelve feet in her hold, fitted and found in an extraordinary manner; for a view of which, and other particulars, apply to C. COOK.
C. GYLES.

Newport Dec. 22, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Ship EAGLE burthen 203 Tons, two decks, as she has just returned from sea and is now lying at Gyles's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms apply to CHARLES GYLES.

Newport Dec. 1, 1809.

Liverpool Salt & Earthern Ware, afloat

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the Ship RAPID, consisting of Nine Thousand Bushels Liverpool Salt, and Fifty Crates Earthern Ware which will be delivered from on board, if applied for immediately.—Apply to
C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport Dec. 16, 1809.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1810, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest, that *Joseph Boss*, late of Newport, deceased, had in the following ESTATES, at the time of his decease, viz :—

A Lot of Land situated on Easton's Point, in Newport, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded fifty feet on Washington-street and one hundred feet on Elm-street.

A Lot of Land on said Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded fifty feet on Washington-street, and one hundred feet on Bridge-street.

A Lot of Land on said Easton's Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon, bounded one hundred feet on Bridge-street, and 150 feet on Second-street.—All which Estates are subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent.

Said Estates are to be sold by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, and under the direction of the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the estate of the said *Joseph Boss*.

The Conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

JOHN L. BOSS, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 22, 1809.

POINT-JUDITH LIGHT-HOUSE.

THE Lantern in said Light-House will be lighted for the first time on THURSDAY next. It is furnished with an Eclipser. The light will be eclipsed in every two and an half minutes, and the duration of the eclipse will be about twenty seconds. Vessels coming from the westward, and near the Narragansett shore, will observe that the Light will not be totally eclipsed.—The distance from the Light-House to high-water mark is as follows.—East from the Light-House to high-water mark 16 rods ; S. E. 14 rods . S. 18 rods ; S. S. W. 23 rods, which is the extreme part of the Point. A good birth should be given to the Point.

WM. ELLERY,
Supt. Light-Houses.

Newport, (Rhode-Island) Dec. 21st, 1809.

☞ *Printers in the sea-port Towns in the United States, are requested to publish the above Advertisement in their Newspapers.*

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Charlestown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims o the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Hoxsie*, late of Charlestown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify said creditors, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed by said Court for receiving and adjusting the same, and that we will attend on said business on the last Mondays in January, May and September 1810, at the dwelling house of Col. Edward Wilcox in said Charlestown at 10 o'clock A. M. on said days.—N B. All accounts must be duly attested to.

NATHAN TAYLOR } *Com'rs.*
DANIEL STANTON }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS HOXSIE, *Adm'r.*

Charlestown, Nov. 1809.

At a Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND, held conformably to Charter, on the first Monday of January inst. at the State-House in Newport, Messrs. *JAMES ROBINSON, THOMAS DENNIS, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. ROBERT ROBINSON, JOHN PRICE, jun. CHRISTOPHER RHODES and JOHN G. WHITEHORNE*, were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing.

At a Meeting of the Directors on Thursday, the 4th inst. *WALTER CHANNING*, Esq. was unanimously chosen President of said Bank.

At a general Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEWPORT BANK, holden at the State-House on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors for the present year :—*CONSTANT TABER, SAMUEL VERNON, SIMEON MARTIN, THOMAS G. PITMAN, JOHN SLOCUM, SILAS DEAN, EDWARD EASTON, HENRY MOORE, and JOHN COGGESHALL.*

And at a Meeting of the Directors on the same day, *CONSTANT TABER*, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

BOSTON, JAN. 3.

CATCH HIM WHO CAN.

Mr. Brown, Collector, (as we mentioned lately,) decamped from New-Orleans, with 150,000 dollars public money, on Tuesday, November 19; was at Balize, on Thursday following, and had purchased a fast-sailing British felucca : on Thursday night, the Commander's gig with 6 rowers left New-Orleans, to catch him ; the Ketch Vesuvius sailed on Monday, to cruise after him ; and the Ætna goes to some European ports to look him up : So that he will have considerable more "doubling and twisting" to make, to prevent being caught. Mr Brown was also a Director of the National Branch Bank in New-Orleans. When the last supplementary act to the embargo, usually called the *forcing act*, was received at New-Orleans, the Capt. of the James Cook, of Newburyport, to express his deep regret for the extinction of American commerce, hoisted his colours with the union downwards. The patriotism of this very same Collector took fire, and he actually refused to clear out the ship while the offending Captain was in her, and he was compelled to abandon his ship, and to send for another Captain from Newburyport to clear her out.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1.

Capt. Charles F. Grandison of the ship Montezuma, lately arrived here from Liverpol, has just been advised of his having drawn 20,000l sterling, (88,888 dollars and 88 cents) in the English Lottery.

From the Boston Palladium of Yesterday.

IMPORTANT.

his Estate in *South-Kingstown & Richmon* on reasonable terms, and in such divisions as shall best suit those who may hire. Application may be made either to Mr. *JOSEPH BABCOCK*, living near the premises, or to

W. MARCHANT, *in Newport.*

Who has for Sale, at low prices and liberal credit, with security, a variety of *NEAT STOCK* and *FARMING UTENSILS.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212 Thames-Street being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 2 in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear, with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expence may be made a beautiful situation.—On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—*Also for Sale*, Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses ; *Also* Two excellent Chaise Horses.—The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to

ISAAC STALL.

Newport October 20 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's.* Grocery Store.—*Also*, Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this state. The smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead.

NATHANIEL NASON

Newport Oct. 26, 1809.

NOTICE.

INFORMED of several debts contracted in my name, without my knowledge, in justice to the public, I must tell them, that no such debts already contracted, or that may be contracted in my name or on my account, by any person whatever, without my special authority, shall be paid by me.

J. FRASER.

Newport, Dec. 16, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those who have accounts or demands against the *Rhode-Island Coal Company*, will please present them for settlement either by Cash or Note, on or before the first day of January next.

CHARLES NICHOLS.

Portsmouth Dec. 20, 1809.

ALMY to Miss ANN COGGESHALL, daughter of Mr. William Coggeshall, all of this town.

—On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Mr. JOHN BROWN to Miss FANNY RYAN, daughter of the late Capt. William Ryan, of this town.

DIED.—In this town on the 31st ult. Miss WAIT BUFFUM, daughter of Mr. David Buffum, in the 25th year of her age.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Polly & Nancy, Lawton, Washington, (N. C.)

CLEARED,

Ship Columbia, Babcock, Norfolk : do. Bayard, Wood, ditto : sloop Express, Wood, Africa : do. Betsey, Lawton, Norfolk : do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

NEW-YEAR's GIFTS.

L. ROUSMANIERE, at his *Classical Book-Store*, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, has just received a large and new assortment of

Children's BOOKS, of all sizes and kinds : together with handsome small Bibles, Prayer and Psalm-Books.—*Also*, a few more copies of "Cœlebs," in 2 vols. and a few copies of the "Memoirs of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, by the Rev. Montague Pennington," in 1 vol. 8vo.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1809.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK.

RUSSIA and RAVENS' DUCK, for Sale by C. COOK.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese, Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 *Charles-street.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Two Dollars on a Share, will be paid to the Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at the NEWPORT BANK.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 6, 1810.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 24th of April next, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

FIFTEEN Lots of LAND, situated on Mill-street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

CHRISTIANA BANISTER,
JOHN BANISTER.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his Store of Goods from No. 6, Market-square, to No. 107, Thames-street, next north of Mr. *Wm. Crooke's*, where he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, a general assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, wholesale and retail.—Punctual attendance given, and every favor in the line of his business gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

Howland & Eddy,

Offer for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-street.

A GENERAL Assortment of Groceries comprising every article in that line.—They have on hand 10 Hogsheads Molasses and 5000 Bunches Onions.—Likewise Honey by the barrel or less quantity ; 10 boxes real Spanish Cigarrs, and a quantity of Cheese, suitable for family use.

They transact Commission Business.—Those who are pleased to favour them in this line, may depend on their utmost exertions.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the 15th of April next.

THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-street, bounded west on second-street, occupied at present by Mr. *John F. Townsend.* Said House is very convenient, and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable, with every other convenience for a family. For terms, apply to

CHARLES FEKE.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House, No. 17, Bridge-street, lately occupied by Capt. *Bennett*, very convenient for a small family.—For terms, apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND, & Co.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business.—One from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

THE Subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Thomas Spear*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for receiving the same.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com're.*
JOHN RICHARDS.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY SPEAR, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Jan. 1, 1810.

POETRY.

ODE,

Sung at the Anniversary of the BOSTON "FAUSTUS ASSOCIATION," *Oct.* 3, 1809

Written by R. T. PAINE, jun. Esq.

Tune "ADAMS and LIBERTY."

1.

ON the tent plains of Shinah—truth's mystical clime—
When the impious turret of Babel was shatter'd,
Lest the tracks of our race, in the sand drift of Time,
Should be buried, when Shem, Ham and Japheth were scatter'd:
Rose the Genius of Art,
Man to man to impart,
By language, that speaks through the eye, to the heart;

CHORUS.

Yet rude was Invention, when Art she reveal'd,
For a block *stamp'd the* page, *and a* bough *plough'd the* field.

2.

As Time swept his pennon, ART sigh'd as she view'd
How dim was the image her emblem reflected;
When, inspired, Father FAUST broke her table of wood,
Wrought its parts into shape and the whole re-connected,
Art with *Mind* now could rove,
For her symbol could *move*,
Ever casting new shades, like the leaves of a grove;

CHORUS.

And the colours of thought *in their elements run,*
As the prismatic-glass *shows the* hues *of the* sun.

3.

In the morn of the West, as the light roll'd away,
From the grey eve of regions by bigotry clouded,
With the dawn woke our FRANKLIN, and warm with the ray,
Turn'd its beams thro' the mist with which Art was enshrouded:
To kindle her shrine,
His Promethean line
Drew a spark from the clouds, and made *Printing* divine!

CHORUS.

When the fire *by his* rod *was attracted from heaven,*
Its flash, *by the* Type, *its* conductor, *was given.*

4.

Ancient Wisdom may boast of the spice and the weed,
Which embalm'd the *cold forms* of its Heroes and Sages,
But their *fame* lives alone on the *leaf of the Reed,*
Which has grown through the clefts in the ruins of ages;
Could they rise, they would shed,
Like CICERO'S head,
Tears of blood on the spot where the world they had led.

CHORUS.

Of Pompey *and* Cæsar, *unknown is the tomb,*
But the type *is their* forum—*the* page *is their* Rome.

5.

Blest genius of type!—down the vista of time
As thy flight leaves behind thee this vex'd generation.
Oh! transmit on thy scroll, this bequest from our clime—
The Press can cement or dismember a nation.
Be thy temple the *mind!*
There, like *Vesta* enshrin'd,
Watch and foster the *flame*, which inspires human kind!

CHORUS.

Preserving all arts, *may* all arts *cherish* thee;
And thy science *and* virtue *teach* man *to be* free!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE IMMODERATE USE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

PART II.

AN immoderate use of intoxicating liquors has become a distinguishing feature in our national character. The French and the Spaniards, we are told are remarkably temperate both at home and abroad. In those parts of their countries which are planted with vines, and where wine is as plenty as cider is with us, the inhabitants use it with so much moderation that it is a rare thing for any of them to be seen intoxicated. Throughout the vast empire of Turkey a drunkard is seldom seen, and when seen is beheld with abhorrence as tho' he were a monster. The people of the West-India islands, whence we derive the greatest portion of our intoxicating liquors, make but very little use of these liquors themselves. The ardent spirits which the English purchase is almost wholly for the use of their fleets: when their middling and lower classes of people intoxicate themselves, it is with ale.—The Irish have been remarkable prone to drunkenness from time immemorial; but at home the means for gratifying this propensity are scanty; and therefore they flock to this country, which may be justly called *the Paradise of Drunkards.**

If our country does not literally "flow with milk and honey," it flows with rum, brandy, gin, and whisky. Here, as none scarcely are so poor as not to have the means of getting drunk as often as they please, so there are thousands and tens of thousands even of *voters* for officers of government, who, by their practice, seem to prize this as one of the choicest of our national privileges. We call ourselves christians, and yet are branded with a vice which Turks abhor. We call ourselves freemen, and at the same time are voluntary slaves to the worst of masters. We call ourselves an enlightened people, and are quenching the light of reason which God has given us.

It is a fact, that there is no other nation in the known world among whom there is used one half or even one quarter of the quantity of ardent spirits, in proportion to relative numbers, that is used in these United States. It is a probable fact that the property that is wasted, and worse than wasted, among us in this way, would be more than enough to support all our public teachers of religion, and all the instructors of our children and youth, and to pay all our direct taxes. It is a probable fact that the proportion of the whole population in the United States, which, from year to year, is destroyed, or rendered useless by intemperance in drinking, falls but little, if any, short of the proportion of the whole population upon the continent of Europe that has been annually destroyed by the sword, during the late wars which have been wasting those countries.—Finally, it is a fact, that we are in more danger of national degradation and ruin from the prevailing and growing habit of intemperance among us, than from the arms of any foreign nation whatever that might offer to assail us.

* The writer does not mean this as a general reflection upon the emigrants from Ireland; some of whom have been persons of sobriety, and of distinguished merit.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Papers
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

MR. DANA'S SPEECH,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 19, *ON THE RESOLUTION FROM THE SENATE, APPROVING THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE IN THE RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON, THE BRITISH MINISTER.*

MR. SPEAKER,

A SOLEMN legislative decision is proposed by the resolution now before us from the Senate.

As it regards a public minister accredited from one of the great belligerent powers of Europe, our relations with that power may be considered as within the fair range of discussion.

This country has claimed the privileges of a neutral power, one of whose eminent duties is a conduct strictly and truly impartial between the respective parties engaged in war. Of course, the purport of this resolution may be compared with the tenor of our conduct respecting the great rival belligerent, and our relations with this power may be properly taken into consideration. The question therefore is open to a discussion of our affairs with Great Britain and France.

The resolution proposes to declare a determination to employ the full force of the nation in a certain event. To execute this declaration may require various means, and means highly interesting to our country.—When therefore we are considering the propriety of making a declaration so serious, we may inquire respecting our naval and military means to enforce it. We may enquire, what augmentation of our naval and military forces would be necessary—what is contemplated, and what are our pecuniary resources for meeting the extraordinary expenditure which may be requisite.

The resolution has reference to a public minister of the highest order ever sent from this country. We have in our statutes provided for sending abroad no minister of a higher grade than that of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary. As it respects the intercourse with the foreign world and the rules established by the maxims of public law and the general usage of civilized nations, this is not a question which concerns only the United States and which we can determine by our separate vote, it is a question to which the whole civilized world is party, because implicating principles which it has sanctioned; and in our proceedings upon it we should not act in a manner which would make us blush if the whole civilized world were present to witness our deliberations.

These general considerations are connected with the resolution, in addition to another interesting enquiry, whether the terms of the resolution are warranted in point of fact by the transactions which have taken place, as they appear in evidence before us.

The subjects which I have mentioned are so intricate, and so various, and so vast, that a complete discussion of them is what I do not here adventure to undertake, but to a part of them I propose to direct some observations.

Before I particularly examine the resolution, I request permission to state certain positions in which I agree, so that gentlemen may know where we agree, and where we differ; because in this case, as in others, I would diminish the grounds of controversy.

Without going back to the full extent of our wrongs from Great-Britain and France, I recur to decrees affecting neutral commerce which have been issued by the dictator of continental Europe, and to orders issued by the British king in council. Omitting a particular discussion of them, I wish to be distinctly understood as avowing that I do not approve either the one or the other; and from the most deliberate judgment which I have been able to form, on such examination as I have given them, I express my disapprobation of both. I consider them both as neither consistent with the rights of the United States, nor warranted by the principles of public law. And I utterly disclaim the whole doctrine of belligerent blockade, without a blockading force. The principles on which these opinions are founded, I will not detain the house by stating at the present time.

Further, I agree that the conditions stated in the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January, 1809, especially the two last of them, are such as ought not to be admitted explicitly or by implication on the part of this government. I admit not only that we ought not to stipulate that the British navy might take our vessels, but that we should not even by implication cede the principle itself. Of course, therefore, I do not admit, when any vessel of the British under their orders in council, should have taken one of our vessels violating a law of the United States, that it would not be perfectly competent for the United States to take cognizance of the question whether she had violated our laws or not; for it would be a question solely between our government and its citizens. To leave a law of the United States to be executed by the British navy under the cognizance of their admiralty, would be to relinquish an attribute of our sovereignty, and to abandon the precious duty of executing judgment in mercy.

I further agree that the privilege of a foreign minister here accredited does not extend to charging the government of my country with the detestable turpitude of intentional falsification in a matter of fact. And on this subject I do not inquire whether the charge be well or ill-founded. It is not admissible within the principles of diplomatic intercourse. If the government submit to it in terms, intercourse on the principles of equality must cease.

I agree further that the immunity of a foreign minister here accredited does not extend to entering a public appeal against the executive administration. Whether the appeal be well or ill-founded in point of fact, it is not for the foreign minister to put the administration of this country upon its arraignment at the public bar: it is not for him through the medium of the press, to profess peace towards the people and proclaim war against the palace.

I agree further that the President of the United States has the constitutional competence to receive Ambassadors and other public ministers, and that in the power to receive is included the power to refuse for reasonable cause, and that he is constitutionally the judge of this reasonable cause. Whenever therefore a foreign minister has committed an offence for which he ought to be refused liberty to communicate with the administration, the President may refuse it.—If an offence more gross has been committed, for which the minister ought to be required to depart from the United States, the President may order his departure. If the minister has committed an atrocious crime for which he ought to suffer corporeal punishment, the President may order him to be sent home that he may be punished by his own government. And the gentlemen of the sword are the proper officers to be employed for this purpose. As the minister has a rank of high public trust, let him be treated with public decency! But in a case of atrocious criminality, let the proceeding have the character of decision, that he may be duly punished! Such I admit to be the power of the President of the United States without any statute whatever existing on the subject.

Having made these admissions, I may hope gentlemen will acknowledge that I am not solicitous to extend the points of difference between us.

The inquiry arises, whether the language of this resolution is warranted by facts as they appear before us? On this point I am willing at this time to wave dispute; not that I admit the resolution to be warranted in point of fact, for the documents laid before us together with the messages of the President of the United States, afford matter for much, very much observation interesting to the country. But on that subject I will not now occupy the time of the House. For in the view which I take of the resolution, I propose to consider it on the basis of what is contained in the letter of the 23d of November from Mr. Smith the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney our minister in London, and the message of the President communicated to Congress at the opening of this session.—I am not at present about to dispute whether an adjustment of differences was probable; I may even admit that, after the irritating and disgusting circumstances attending the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, it was not probable that they would have come to any definitive adjustment. And I am willing to admit that Mr. Jackson may have waited for proposals to be made to him as proposals were made to France, without this power's having first made proposals to us, if I do not misapprehend the President's message.

Taking up this resolution and the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, I ask in the first place, what is the import of the resolution? Is it merely approbating the conduct of the President of the United States and a manifestation of respect and decorum towards him? For myself if it be merely the language of approbation of the conduct of the President of the United States, I am not making objection to it on the ground that we ought not to pass a vote of approbation. I am afflicted with no scruples of that sort. If gentlemen who opposed a resolution of approbation at the last session chuse now to support this resolution on the principle which they then opposed, it is not for me to object to it for such cause. If they are disposed to consider their former arguments as so many collections of straw, it is not for me to deny to the gentlemen the privilege of overturning and destroying such works of their own hands. Nay—further—If this resolution is to be considered as having the nature of a joint address to the President of the United States, I make no objection on that account. Some gentlemen may heretofore have seemed to be afflicted at the manner of addressing the President of the United States as being too adulatory. I am not troubled with their past scruples on the subject of addresses, and, considering this as a joint address to the President, should make no such objection.

If the principle of approbation be considered as involving an equal right to censure, I make no objection to the resolution on that account. But on this subject I would be cautious, because I might censure wrongly. The President might have reasons for his conduct which I did not know: I would be cautious also, because if I should censure where censure ought not to be pronounced, I might do injury by concurring in a procedure tending to diminish the confidence of the nation in the Chief Magistrate.

But this is not a resolution merely approbating the conduct of the President of the United States. It is not called for by any thing which has been done. It is not conformable to the true spirit of what has taken place. It is rather reproachful to the President than honouring him with praise. It is a denunciation of a foreign minister here accredited: it is expressed in language which your Chief Magistrate would not adopt in his message to Congress, and which he did not authorise in addressing our minister abroad. Sir, public ministers and other public men may be exposed to wrongs of two kinds, personal violence, and violence done to their reputation. The case is rare indeed in which a public minister, a Secretary of State, or head of any other department, commits an offence legally exposing him to corporeal punishment. But on a question of decorum should we permit ourselves to outrage it? When reprehending a violation of decorum, shall we ourselves violate it? Sir, I request you to look at the letter written by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to our minister in London. I will not say that the Secretary of State in his letter to Mr. Pinckney meant to affirm that those printers in this country who publish matters affecting the reputation of a public minister might be prosecuted at common law here, and be subjected to a fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court: and yet, if that be not his meaning, where is the law to which a foreign minister could have recourse? But his language at least shows that he considers a wrong done to the reputation of a public minister as an injury for which he may reasonably complain, as he may for a wrong done to his person, and that however freely our citizens may speak or publish their sentiments, it is not proper in our public acts to speak wantonly against any person coming here in a public character from a foreign government. When a public minister has been admitted to come here in the faith of an honourable reception, shall the National Legislature undertake to blast his character? Gentlemen will feel it as becoming them to be cautious of inflicting this wound on the reputation of a stranger, having a public trust of high distinction, and thus honourably received by our administration, especially when they are not warranted by the course adopted on the part of the administration.

Let us then, sir, compare the language of this resolution with the language adopted by the President of the United States. The resolution charges "Francis J. Jackson minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty near the United States" with having used in official correspondence a language *highly indecorous and insolent*; and then, going on in form of elaborate climax, language *still more insolent and affronting*: next *outrageous and premeditated insults*: then *a still more direct and aggravated insult and affront* to the American people and their government, *an insidious attempt* to excite resentments and distrusts; and lastly, appealing thro' *false or fallacious disguises*. Let us now observe in what manner the President has thought proper to speak by the Secretary of State with respect to what is called the appeal in the letter, headed "Circular," and purporting to be a letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. After stating it in the letter to Mr. Pinkney, the Secretary of State remarks, "it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government: a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign." So much on that subject. With respect to the other, there is this general phraseology: "The observations to which so much extent has been given in this letter, with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson, will make you fully acquainted with the conduct and the character he has developed: with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications with him; and grounds on which the President instructs you to request that he may be immediately

recalled: You are particularly instructed at the same time, in making those communications, to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest." Considering this instruction as marking the disposition of the Executive, does the resolution before us correspond with that disposition as expressed in the letter to our minister at London or in the President's message to Congress at the opening of the present session.

Much has been said (not however on this floor) of some case or cases in which a similar course is supposed to have been deemed necessary: and a case has been mentioned of a minister from the court of Vienna in the reign of George the First. But as it has not been urged in this debate, I content myself at this time with observing, that the case of the imperial minister (De Palm) was essentially distinguished from the present, and that as far as I recollect it I find nothing to warrant the resolution before us.

I have some objection, however, to the present resolution, because it seems, although I do not here charge it as a fact, to have been too much copied from a precedent to be found in a resolution of a British House of Commons respecting an affair materially different; and in some part there seems to have been copied a language better adapted to auxiliaries in pugilism than to the legislators of a great and enlightened Republic, a language which the British Parliament did not address to their King. A resolution was moved in the House of Commons for an address; and on that motion there was objection as to manner of expression, although the resolution was ultimately carried without a contradictory vote. But in the joint address of the House of Parliament to the King, the phraseology was varied, and they did not address him in the style of boxing familiarity.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1810.

CONGRESS.

On the 27th ult. the House of Representatives in committee of the whole, agreed to the resolution from the Senate approving the conduct of the Executive in refusing to receive any further communications from the British Minister, Mr. Jackson.—The Committee then rose, and reported the resolution to the House. Messrs. Milnor and Eppes delivered speeches in its favor. Mr. Fisk, of New-York, had, the day before, delivered a speech on the same side, which is represented to have fatigued and disgusted even his own party. Mr. Livermore moved for the indefinite postponement of the resolution. The House adjourned to the next day without taking any question.

On Thursday the 28th the resolution was again under consideration. Messrs. Stanford, Pitkin, Gardenier, and Quincy, delivered speeches against it. Mr. Stanford is an old democratic member from North Carolina, and took ground somewhat similar to that of Mr. Macon.—Mr. S. thought that the resolution tended to make that which was already bad enough, still worse. He thought it clearly unconstitutional as well as pernicious.—Mr. S. said the ostensible object of the resolution was to support the government, but he believed its adoption would degrade it. "It contained such language as *one gentleman would not use to another*, however indignant he might be, *unless he meant something very different from negociation.*" No decision.

A letter from Washington, speaking of this day's debate, says, "Original and interesting views continue to be taken of the subject. The progress of the debate continues to evince the vast superiority of Mind to Votes. Although several of the democratic members will vote for Mr. Livermore's motion for indefinite postponement, it is confidently believed that the resolution will pass into a law."

A number of the inhabitants of the Mobille Territory, have petitioned to be established as a government—and *recommended a form!* Lawyers and Clergymen are to be excluded from offices.

In the Senate of the United States Mr. Bradley, of (Vermont,) has made a motion which appears to have an allusion to the 160,000 dollars worth of exchange bought of General Smith.

Friday, December 29.—Mr. Taylor from the committee to whom was referred the letter from J. A. Coles, reported that they had inquired into that affair, and had found that the said J. A. Coles did make an outrageous and unprovoked attack on a member of this house, and that they consider said attack a breach of the privileges of the house. But that the letters of acknowledgment of the said J. A. Coles ought to be satisfactory, and they therefore report that no further proceedings on the subject are necessary. Laid on the table.

The order of the day on the resolution from the Senate was called up. The motion for postponement under discussion.

Mr. Pitkin concluded the observations which he commenced yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Quincy, who also concluded from yesterday. Mr. Gardenier then again urged in a very eloquent speech the postponement. A motion for adjournment was made and lost.

Mr. Livermore then rose, and observed that he would not let the opportunity pass of making a few observations in favour of his motion. He was proceeding, when Mr. Wilson observing that it was 4 o'clock, made a motion for adjournment, which was carried, 53 to 51. Adjourned to to-morrow.

The following account of the dispersion and partial destruction of the French Toulon fleet, is copied from the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 11th Nov. received at Providence.

GIBRALTAR, NOV. 11. The following letter and account may be depended upon as perfectly authentic:—

"*Off Rosas, November 3.*

"DEAR SIR.—As I shall most likely see you soon, I only enclose you an account of the destruction of three French sail of the line, since which we have destroyed the remainder of the Convoy in the Bay of Rosas.

"On the evening of the 22d October, a frigate came into Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cape St. Sebastian, with intelligence that the enemy's fleet was at sea, and very near ours.

"On the morning of the 23d, we discovered from the main-top, the enemy, consisting of 37 sail of men of war and transports, bearing E. N. E. and, with the whole fleet, (16 sail of the line,) made all sail in chase of them. The French men of war having, on seeing us, separated from the convoy, exclusively engaged the attention of our line of battle ships, while Capt. Barrie, in the Pomone, with some other small vessels, pursued the French transports which were standing directly for the Bay of Rosas, on the coast of Catalonia.

"The English fleet, during the whole of the 23d, having carried a great press of sail to get to windward of the enemy, whom they had chased in different directions, was necessarily much divided. On the morning of the 24th, the six following ships only had kept company with each other: Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan and Cumberland.

"This squadron, during the whole of the 24th, when it blew very strong, carried so much sail as enabled it to get sight of the enemy from the deck a little after four in the afternoon. The French were then pretty close in with their own shore, endeavouring to get to the mouth of the Rhone. The night soon approaching, we lost sight of the enemy, who, fortunately, was again seen about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, carrying all sail to run into some port to the westward.

"The English squadron being now to windward of the French, and going 9 or 10 miles an hour, was very close to them, when their Rear-Admiral, in a superb 80 gun-ship, and a 74, grounded on the shoals over against the town of Frontignan, which is E. N. E. of Cette, 4 or 5 miles distant, and W. N. W. of Montpelier, from which it is 10 or 12 miles. The other French line of battle ship and a frigate (the whole of their force seen since the 23d,) grounded on a reef of rocks near the town of Cette.

"The French Admiral's ship and a 74 near him being in a perilous situation, the crews began to abandon them very soon after they had struck on the shoal. The mizen-masts of both ships, and the main-mast of the 74 fell over at 4 o'clock: and the other ships near Cette, evinced strong proofs of being most seriously injured.

"On the 26th, Rear-Admiral Martin, with the Renown, Tigre, and Cumberland, stood towards the shoals of Frontignan to sound. This demonstration had a good effect: at 7 in the evening, the French Admiral's ship, the Robuste, and the Lion, 74, near him, were in flames, which, after raging with great fury, communicated to their magazines. At half past ten they blew up, exhibiting a sight at once the most beautiful and impressive."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Jones of ship Belle Savage, arrived at Salem, on Saturday last, left Cadiz the 19th of Nov. Marquis Wellesley left Spain 5 days before for England: the prevailing impression was that since France had settled peace with Austria, Spain must inevitable fall: but it was the determination of the citizens of Cadiz to defend that city, and "die in the last ditch."—The reports daily received from the armies were extremely contradictory, and nothing authentic could be gathered.

Extract of a letter from WILLIAM JARVIS, U. S. Consul at Lisbon, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 11, 1809.

"The Count THEODORE VONDER PAHLEN, Chamberlain at the Court of St. Petersburgh, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor Alexander, to the United States."

A letter from Havanna, dated December 4th, states, that nothing is yet decided on the subject of regulating our trade. The order prohibiting the entrance to foreign vessels, with other cargoes than boards, &c. is unrepealed, and vessels are daily arriving with all sorts of cargoes, yet they are not turned off, neither are they permitted to sell, but are kept in a state of suspence, waiting the orders of the Spanish government and Intendant.

The Toulon fleet had not passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 17th of Nov. It is probable that only a squadron sailed for Barcelona: that has been partly destroyed by Lord Collingwood.

The absence from Congress of Messrs. Bayard and Van Dyke, is not in consequence of any disaffection on the part of those gentlemen, but solely on account of sickness in their respective families.

The people of colour in New-York celebrated the abolition of the Slave-Trade on the 1st inst. An Oration was to be pronounced on the occasion and a particular Ode sung.

The new and elegant Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, was dedicated to Almighty God on the 1st inst.—The Pews in this Church sold at public auction for more than 37 000 dollars.

At a Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND, held conformably to Charter, on the first Monday of January inst. at the State-House in Newport, Messrs. *JAMES ROBINSON, THOMAS DENNIS, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. ROBERT ROBINSON, JOHN PRICE, jun. CHRISTOPHER RHODES and JOHN G. WHITEHORNE*, were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing.

At a Meeting of the Directors on Thursday, the 4th inst. *WALTER CHANNING*, Esq. was unanimously chosen President of said Bank.

At a general Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEWPORT BANK, holden at the State-House on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors for the present year:—*CONSTANT TABER, SAMUEL VERNON, SIMEON MARTIN, THOMAS G. PITMAN, JOHN SLOCUM, SILAS DEAN, EDWARD EASTON, HENRY MOORE, and JOHN COGGESHALL.*

And at a Meeting of the Directors on the same day, *CONSTANT TABER*, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

BOSTON, JAN. 3.

CATCH HIM WHO CAN.

Mr. Brown, Collector, (as we mentioned lately,) decamped from New-Orleans, with 150,000 dollars public money, on Tuesday, November 19; was at Balize, on Thursday following, and had purchased a fast-sailing British felucca: on Thursday night, the Commander's gig with 6 rowers left New-Orleans, to catch him; the Ketch Vesuvius sailed on Monday, to cruise after him; and the *Ætna* goes to some European ports to look him up: So that he will have considerable more "doubling and twisting" to make, to prevent being caught. Mr. Brown was also a Director of the National Branch Bank in New-Orleans. When the last supplementary act to the embargo, usually called the *forcing act*, was received at New-Orleans, the Capt. of the James Cook, of Newburyport, to express his deep regret for the extinction of American commerce, hoisted his colours with the union downwards. The patriotism of this very same Collector took fire, and he actually refused to clear out the ship while the offending Captain was in her, and he was compelled to abandon his ship, and to send for another Captain from Newburyport to clear her out.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1.

Capt. Charles F. Grandison of the ship Montezuma, lately arrived here from Liverpol, has just been advised of his having drawn 20,000l sterling, (88,888 dollars and 88 cents) in the English Lottery.

From the Boston Palladium of Yesterday.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to this town now at New York, dated

"*New-York, Jan. 1, 1810.*

"I have the following interesting information from a gentleman who saw the letters containing it:—

—"The President, in consequence of despatches very lately received, has a communication to make to the Senate, of such a nature as will make it necessary for every merchant to prepare for the worst."

'The above letters were from such characters as to permit no doubt of the truth of the statement. You may make what use you please of the intelligence.'

Despatches from France were received at Washington on the 28th ult. They came by the brig Happy Return, which arrived at New-York.

Despatches are also said to have been received by the French Minister Gen. Turreau.

A letter from New-York, of the 31st ult. mentions, that so great was the confidence there, in the repeal of the non-intercourse law, and the passage of Mr. Macon's bill with some modifications, that ships were in very great demand.

A letter from Washington of the 27th ult. mentions it as the opinion of Mr. Gallatin, that the non-intercourse law would be repealed.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A letter has been received in New-York, by the brig Fox from Calcutta, dated September 21st, which contains the following intelligence:—"There has been a civil war on the coast. Sir George Barlow, the governor, attempted to curtail the perquisites of the Company's Officers, when they rebelled against the government: and carried matters so far, that they seized upon *Seringapatam, Mausulipatam, Hydrabad*, and a quantity of treasure belonging to the Company: and have since had an engagement with the King's troops, in which they were rather worsted. The governor-general has proceeded down to Madras, and there are hopes that the differences will be adjusted. The general opinion here is, that the Company will be under the necessity of placing the country in the hands of the king." [*Another account says, tranquility had been restored.*]

MARRIED.—At New-York, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Esq. of Morrisania, to Miss ANN-CAREY RANDOLPH, daughter of the late Thomas Randolph, Esq. of Virginia.

—At Providence on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Crocker, Mr. GEORGE W. MARTIN, Merchant, of this town, to Miss MARGARET C. GRIEVE, daughter of Mr. David Grieve, of Providence.

—In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Patten, Mr. JONATHAN T. ALMY to Miss ANN COGGESHALL, daughter of Mr. William Coggeshall, all of this town.

—On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Mr. JOHN BROWN to Miss FANNY RYAN, daughter of the late Capt. William Ryan, of this town.

DIED.—In this town on the 31st ult. Miss WAIT BUFFUM, daughter of Mr. David Buffum, in the 25th year of her age.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Polly & Nancy, Lawton, Washington, (N. C.)

CLEARED,

Ship Columbia, Babcock, Norfolk: do. Bayard, Wood, ditto: sloop Express, Wood, Africa: do. Betsey, Lawton, Norfolk: do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

NEW-YEAR's GIFTS.

LAROUSMANIERE, at his *Classical Book-Store*, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, has just received a large and new assortment of

Children's BOOKS, of all sizes and kinds: together with handsome small Bibles, Prayer and Psalm-Books.—*Also*, a few more copies of "Cœlebs," in 2 vols. and a few copies of the "Memoirs of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, by the Rev. Montague Peanington," in 1 vol. 8vo.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1809.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK.

RUSSIA and RAVENS' DUCK, for Sale by C. COOK.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese, Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No. 1 Charles-street.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Two Dollars on a Share, will be paid to the Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at the NEWPORT BANK.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 6, 1810.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 24th of April next, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

FIFTEEN Lots of LAND, situated on Mill-street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

CHRISTIANA BANISTER,
JOHN BANISTER.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his Store of Goods from No. 6, Market-square, to No. 107, Thames-street, next north of Mr. *Wm. Crooke's*, where he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, a general assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, wholesale and retail.—Punctual attendance given, and every favor in the line of his business gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

Howland & Eddy,

Offer for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-street.

A GENERAL Assortment of Groceries comprising every article in that line.—They have on hand 10 Hogsheads Molasses and 5000 Bunches Onions.—Likewise Honey by the barrel or less quantity; 10 boxes real Spanish Cigarrs; and a quantity of Cheese, suitable for family use.

They transact Commission Business.—Those who are pleased to favour them in this line, may depend on their utmost exertions.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the 15th of April next.

THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-street, bounded west on second-street, occupied at present by Mr. *John F. Townsend*. Said House is very convenient, and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable, with every other convenience for a family. For terms, apply to

CHARLES FEKE.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House, No. 17, Bridge-street, lately occupied by Capt. *Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—For terms, apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND, & Co.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1810.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business.—One from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

THE Subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Thomas Spear*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for receiving the same.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JOHN RICHARDS. } *Com're.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY SPEAR, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Jan. 1, 1810.

POETRY.

CONSUMPTION.

BY MRS. OPIE.

CONSUMPTION, fairest of Death's craving brood!
But, ah! most treacherous hence, thou smiling fate,
From those I love! for thou art skilled to play
A dread variety of hopes and fears
Upon the heart's best feelings. Specious foe,
Thy flattering hand paints the poor victim's cheek
With roses mocking health's rich bloom, and gives
The sinking eye such lustre as adorns
Love's eager glance. Thou cloth'st thy destined prey
In glowing charms it ne'er could boast before,
As victims were of old with flowers adorned
Before they bled in pagan sacrifice:—
And as the school-boy, whose expected sport
Adown some favourite walk thick gathering clouds
And falling rains prevent, if he behold
One partial gleam of sunshine, thinks (fond youth)
That general splendour's gradual blaze is near,—
So, hanging o'er thy victim's restless bed
With breath suspended, vainly anxious friends
Watch thy fair seemings, which *to* them appear
Pledges that danger's past,—pledges as sure
As to the Patriarch's eye the radiant arch
Of ever-varying hues:—but, even then,
In that confiding moment, (treacherous power!)
Death steals upon security, and grasps
Thy lovely conquest, triumphing the while,
And smiling midst the beauty thou hast made.

Ye who have anxiously and fondly watched
Beside a fading friend, unconscious still
The cheek's bright crimson, lovely to the view,
Like nightshade, with unwholesome beauty bloomed,
And that the sufferer's bright dilated eye,
Like mouldering wood, owes to decay alone
Its wonted lustre,—ye who still have hoped
Even in death's dread presence, but at length
Have heard the summons (O heart-freezing call!)
To pay the last sad duties, and to hear
Upon the silent dwelling's narrow lid
The first earth thrown, (sound deadliest to the soul!
For, strange delusion! then, and then alone,
Hope seems for ever fled, and the dread pang
Of final separation to begin)—
Ye who have felt all this—O pay my verse
The mournful meed of sympathy, and own,
Own with a sigh, the sombre picture's just.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

Just received, and for sale, by the gross dozen or single, at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

Book-Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

RHODE-ISLAND, Farmer's, Thomas's and Clergyman's ALMANACKS for 1810.

☞ Country Traders and Shop-keepers in town, who purchase to sell again, are invited to call and supply themselves.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the grose, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Nov. 25 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170 *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE just received their Fall supply of HARDWARE GOODS, which together with their former stock, makes their Assortment unusually extensive, comprising all the Articles generally found in a Hardware Store.

They have for sale as usual, a large Assortment of Nails, best English, German and American; Steel, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, Brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

THE PROGRESSIVE COMPANY,

Have just received and for Sale, by

WM. COGGESHALL, jun.

THEIR AGENT — No: 11 *Long Wharf.*

30 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar
10 do. White Do. Do.
10 Hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
60 Bushels White Beans.
10 Bags Coffee

Newport, Dec. 30, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

FRESH FIGS, RAISINS, &c.

Just received and for Sale by

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

10 Frails FIGS,
20 Casks RAISINS, } Fresh and Cheap
10 Boxes Do.

Also, a few boxes of superior mould and dipt Candles particularly selected for retailing.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1809.

Muffs & Tippetts.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received a very elegant Assortment of Muffs and Tippets, and single Tippets without Muffs; consisting of elk, martin, polecat, bear, german martin and sable, of different sizes and prices, some of a very superior quality.—*Also*, An additional assortment of India Cottons, flannels, broadcloths, rose blankets, black, bottle green, and scarlet bombazetts, with a variety of other articles in demand, which will be sold remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—

Black, white and figured Crapes.
Elegant lace Caps and Handkerchiefs.
Muslin and Leno Ditto.
Lace Veils, and black and white silk lace Sleaves
Plain and figured Cotton Ditto.
Black, white & colour'd long and short kid Gloves.
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.
Cords and Tassels, and floss Trimmings.
Feathers and Artificial Flowers
India, book and mul mul Muslins.
Imitation Shawls,
Velvet Bonnets of the latest fashions.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

Fancy Goods.

William S. Nichols,

GOLD-SMITH & JEWELLER,

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a variety of the most fashionable FANCY GOODS, which from price and quality cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport December 31, 1808.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90 Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope worming, spun yarn, marline house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 12 1809.

NOTICE.

State of Connecticut, New London County ss. Superior Court, September Term. A. D. 1809

GILMOR ROBBINS, of Preston, in New London county, brought his petition to this Court, against his creditors, alledging that by means of sundry losses and misfortunes, he has become insolvent, praying that his body may be exempted from future arrest and imprisonment, agreeably to the Act of the Legislature, in such cases provided; which petition is continued by said Court to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in and for New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1810, when and where the said creditors of the petitioner, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, and shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

JAMES LANMAN, *Attorney for Petitioner.*

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 32, Washington-Street, having four rooms on a floor, and situated in a very pleasant part of the town.—The House has every convenience, having a good cellar, a well of water in the yard, and is in good repair.—For terms, &c. enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

To be had Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

No. 116, *North second-street.*

Second door above Race-street, Philadelphia

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(*Price one dollar and fifty cents.*)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarsenesses, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since Dr. Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and had given up all hopes of recovering.

DR. ROBERTSON'S PATENT STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(*Price One Dollar.*)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely servicable in all seasons but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant and invigorating stomachic.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(*Price two dollars.*)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp; pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder *the Itch.* Price 50 cents per box.

DR. TISSOT'S CELEBRATED GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(*Price two dollars.*)

DR. JEBB'S NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.—Price two dollars.

GODBOLD'S VEGITABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(*Price one dollar.*)

THE BALM OF IBERIA,

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c Price two dollars.

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFICE.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are too numerous for this paper to contain, the proprietor requests the reader to peruse the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the place of sale.

Just received, a fresh supply of the above Medicines, and for Sale at the APOTHECARY STORE *of*

SAMUEL W. VINSON.

*** *Take notice, that none are genuine without the signature of the Proprietor,* T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Newport, December 23, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square, Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received,* 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philalphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE,

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish, in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron Tar, Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice, a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ABIGAIL HANDY, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to exhibit them without delay.

JOHN EARL, jun. *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 23, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns chaise-house shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden and a well of water near the door, the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described Houses is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and Feburary next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown March 15 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a few stable on Elm-street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar an washroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE

Newport Nov 16, 1809.